Two Parts — 12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One — Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,816. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS

Little Doubt that Mr. Reed's Programme Will Be Adhered To.

REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF ACTION

The House Sure to be Ruled by the Will of the Speaker—Probable that the Senate Will Follow Its Lead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The talk of the day has been the speech delivered last night in the Republican caucus by Mr. Reed, in which he indicated the course to be pursued by the Fifty-fourth Congress.

It is to be a policy of idleness.

In order to avoid provocation of business men, there are to be no legislative undertakings that may disturb business or excite opposition or distrust.

It may be assumed at once that this will be the course of the House of Representatives, and, as Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is an influential member of the Senate and who will be Chairman of the Committee on Rules, approves it, there is reason to believe that it will be sanctioned by the Republican Senators.

So far as the House is concerned, Mr. Reed will be able to dictate the course of business, so that there need be no doubt about his ability to make the record of the next two years as nearly blank as he chooses. As the Speaker, he will make up the Committee on Rules. He will constitute it in such a way as to be able to control it, and the control of the Committee on Rules has come to mean the making of the programme of legislation. Men may introduce as many bills of as wide import as they like, but the Committee on Rules may prevent any one of them and all of them from reaching maturity by simply preventing the House from taking them up.

To the Democrats this outlook is regarded with surprise as well as gratification. Mr. Reed's speech does not commend itself to some of them as the speech of a politician. It unquestionably is the utterance of a man confident of his own strength, and not fully convinced that his party is prepared to be moderate or deliberately idle in the face of demands for a return to McKinley duties. That Mr. Reed is right in entertaining a doubt on this subject is plain enough to one who hears the talk of Representatives from different States in favor of the restoration of more duties—barley duties, duties on lead, duties on cattle, and what not.

These men will, if Mr. Reed asserts himself in the Committee on Rules, be compelled to ask their constituents to be satisfied with the record made by their Representatives in introducing tariff bills that will be doomed to be smothered in the Committee on Rules.

When the House shall meet to-morrow it will proceed with its business under general parliamentary law. That law will be found substantially in Jefferson's Manual, and it will be made to answer until the Committee on Rules shall be appointed. The committee will prepare a body of rules, and when it shall be reported it will be the same set of rules as that adopted by the Fifty-first Congress.

The Speaker would like to make some improvements upon his famous code of rules, the most important of which would be, in his estimation, a rule to exclude ex-members of the House from the floor of the House. But he is determined that the opportunity shall not be lost to secure a party indorsement of his work of six years ago. Not a word, therefore, is to be changed. The edict has gone forth.

When the Democrats accepted the proposition that persons present and not voting should be counted to make a quorum, the Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Crisp was Chairman, imposed on a member of each side the duty of reporting the present, but not voting, members. This relieved the Speaker of the duty, and was considered a less objectionable method of ascertaining the presence of members who objected to making their presence known by voting, than the one presented by Mr. Reed.

But Mr. Reed insists that the Speaker and the Clerk are better qualified, by the nature of their duties, to detect the delinquents, than any member could be. And so he will insist that he and the Clerk of the House shall count the men present, but not voting.

It is not at all probable that the necessity will arise to invoke the use of this rule. With 243 members, or a majority of more than 100 over the Democrats and Populists, Mr. Reed will have members enough, and to spare, to enable him to put through or to put aside any legislation that is brought forward.

THE ROUTINE OF THE OPENING.

Matters That Will Engage Attention To-day and To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Fifty-fourth Congress will convene to-morrow at 12 o'clock, according to law, in first regular session.

In the Senate the twenty-nine members whose terms will begin with this Congress and to whose admission no objection is made will be sworn in. The list includes sixteen new members of the body. The credentials of Mr. Dupont, who claims a seat from Delaware to succeed Mr. Higgins, will, according to present arrangements, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and, pending investigation and report, he will not be seated.

The oath of office having been administered to the newly elected members, notification will be sent to the House that the Senate is organized and ready for business and prepared to join the House in the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President to notify him that Congress is assembled and organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make. This notification will probably be made to President Cleveland on Tuesday, and his annual message will be read that afternoon.

After adjournment of the Senate the caucus of Republican members will be held. It is given out to-night that no decisive action will be taken. The meeting is more for the purpose of a general conference.

A nomination for President of the Senate pro tem. may be agreed upon, and committee vacancies will be discussed. The elective offices will also be considered, but no action on these matters is expected for several days at least.

The matters of rearranging committees and distributing the appropriation bills among appropriate committees after the method that obtains in the House will occupy the attention of the caucus.

There are numerous candidates for the two elective offices of the Senate. The most prominent one for Secretary is George C. Gorham of California, who held the post for twelve years.

No programme has been arranged for the rest of the week after Tuesday, and, aside from the introduction of bills and resolutions, the transaction of business is not looked for.

The first day in the House will be exhausted by the routine of organization. First the 356 members and 4 delegates will have to be sworn in, the roll being called by the Clerk of the old House, James Kerr. Then will come the election of Speaker and the subordinate officers, in accordance with the results of the Republican caucus on Saturday. In the hurry and confusion of reporting the caucus, which was held behind closed doors, the vote on the election of a clerk of the caucus was reversed last night. W. B. Hooker of New-York was chosen, not Mr. Willis of Oregon, his competitor.

A roll call probably will be had on the election of Speaker, but the other officers, it is expected, will be named together, in a resolution, and the resolution adopted viva voce. The usual motions to notify the Senate and to appoint a committee to inform the President will follow; and then, if there be time remaining, the biennial lottery known as the drawing of seats will take place.

An adjourned Democratic caucus will be held Monday afternoon to select the persons to be appointed to the several minor posts allotted to the Democrats in the organization of the House.

Aside from the introduction of bills, resolutions, &c., no business is anticipated this week. The adoption of new rules and the appointment of committees by Speaker Reed are the first matters of general interest that will be accomplished.

BILLS THAT ARE TO COME.

Many Persons in Washington Looking Out for Their "Interests."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Although it is perfectly evident that the Fifty-fourth Congress will not be a lively nor important body if its most conspicuous leader is at all to be relied on as making a correct forecast, the interest in its beginning has become about as great as is usually manifested at the opening of Congress. The hotels are all filled with guests to-night, including members of the Senate and the House, and many prominent visitors who came for curiosity or for patronage or legislation.

It is still early to be looking for measures, but men who are interested in important matters are here to advise Mr. Reed about certain committees.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller is here, and it is understood that he is solicitous about the committee that will have to do with Nicaragua Canal legislation. It is highly probable, if not quite certain, that a canal bill will be passed by the House; it is not so certain that the Senate will pass it, but the chances in that body, in which a number of Democrats favor it, are more encouraging than they were.

Shipbuilding interests are represented here, and they are concerned not only about the make-up of the Committee on Naval Affairs, but also that the Committee on Appropriations shall be so constituted that the reconstruction of the navy shall be maintained upon a broad and liberal plan.

There is a tone of generosity in all these suggestions that menaces the Treasury and that does not quite fit in with the policy of retrenchment that some Republicans advocate. But a policy of liberal expenditures, even with an empty Treasury, would help the argument of the men who are crying for more McKinley duties, and who will make the lack of revenue one excuse for reimposing the taxes of 1890.

AN ARMED GHOST IN SAG HARBOR

It Wears a High Hat, Carries an Army Gun, Is Six Feet in Height, and Only "Tom" Sellors Is Fearless of It.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 1.—There is something the matter with the drinking water in this village. A number of young men have seen a ghost several times recently while on their way home late at night. The apparition usually jumps up from behind a bush, and is described as wearing a high hat and carrying an army musket. The ghost, according to those who say they have met it, is fully six feet in height, and built in proportion.

Unfrequented side streets have been the ghost's favorite places for a stroll, and pedestrians out after dark have met the strange being in different parts of the village. Since the ghost made his first appearance, many young women have been compelled to spend their evenings alone, while the young men out late have suddenly developed a desire for each other's company. The sale of firearms has become quite brisk in the village, there being even a demand for those of ancient make and doubtful kicking qualities.

If the ghost ever receives a hundredth portion of the bullets that sundry young men have promised to shoot at him, he will be so full of holes that there would be nothing left of the original ghost.

The first to get a shot at the apparition was Bruce Sweezy. He met his Ghostship on Main Street, late Friday night. Sweezy had announced his intention of shooting the ghost on sight, and had to keep his word. In his excitement, however, he fired off his revolver while one of his hands was near the muzzle, with the result that the bullet struck a bone and shattered it, making a severe wound.

The ghost escaped injury, and was on hand in Union Street when John Tabor came along. Tabor saw the spook jump out from behind a clump of bushes in the yard of Charles W. Payne, and did not stop to shake the phantom by the hand, but instead, he put his best foot forward and dragged the other after it in a great hurry. He was out of breath and courage when he reached home. He says the ghost is fully six feet in height, and big enough to whip half a dozen able-bodied men. Tabor was the first one to notice that the ghost carried an army musket, but it might have been a Gatling gun for all he could tell with any accuracy, so fast did he run.

The ghost made a mistake when he started in to frighten "Tom" Sellors. "Tom" has a reputation as a fighter, and did not propose to have it blown away by a six-foot ghost with an army musket over his shoulder, and said so. He held his two hands up in front of his mouth, made a noise, and told the ghost to come on. "Tom" also waltzed toward the ghost and kept both fists in the air, ready to deliver one of his upper cuts, but the ghost deemed it best to put the fight off until some other time, and, turning suddenly around, left for parts unknown.

"Tom" Sellors and some of his friends have determined to capture the ghost, and to-night a number of courageous young men have given up spending Sunday evening with their best girls and are out looking for that apparition. If they fail to catch the ghost the village confectioners will be unable to supply the demand that will ensue for boxes of candy wagered on the result of the hunt.

Mexico's International Exposition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1.—The Mexican International Exposition, which has been announced to take place in this city in 1896, is daily assuming more tangible form. A second general meeting was held yesterday, at which sixteen railroad, five steamship, and three express companies were represented. The object of the conference was the reduction of passenger and freight rates during the exposition, as well as the establishment of public bureaus at an early day. A committee was appointed to attend to these matters. A third meeting will be held next Wednesday.

In Search of Missing Diamonds.

The jewelry house of Soloman Rysbach of 166 Delancey Street has called for the aid of the police to recover missing diamonds worth over $1,000. The diamonds were intrusted to Morris Trostler, a broker, of 57 Lewis Street. He handed the firm a worthless check for $250, it is charged, and has disappeared. Trostler says he gave the majority of the diamonds to a butcher named Bernstein at 7 Cannon Street, who also has disappeared.

Broadway Cable Road Blocked.

As a car coming down town on the Broadway line about 10:30 last night reached Twenty-third Street, where it was to be switched from the down-town track to the up-town track, another car, coming up Broadway, struck its rear platform, and threw the first car partly off the tracks.

No one was hurt, but it was some time before traffic could be carried on again.

Fell Dead in Church.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Mary Jennings, fifty-seven years old, of 191 Mercer Street, attended mass in St. Bridget's Catholic Church at 7 o'clock this morning. She was taken ill and asked to be helped to the door.

She fell dead in the vestibule. Heart disease was the cause. Mrs. Jennings leaves a husband and five daughters.

Young Married People will find at Flint's, 45 West 23d St., a choice stock of Furniture at lowest prices.—Adv.

MASKED THIEVES CAUGHT

Four Youthful Burglars Who Caused Terror in Rockland County.

THEY BROKE INTO MANY HOUSES

One Knocked a Woman Down with a Jimmy—In This City Did a Less Desperate Business Stealing Bicycles.

Locked up at Police Headquarters are four youthful burglars and bicycle thieves, who in the early part of November had Congers and Rockland Lake, both in Rockland County, in a state of terror.

Three members of the gang are not yet twenty years old. The fourth is only twenty-five. They worked with all the boldness of old burglars, however. They wore masks, were armed, and on one occasion when a woman would not tell where her money was, one knocked her down with a jimmy.

In this city their operations were chiefly confined to stealing bicycles.

The prisoners are Henry Schuber, or Schubert, nineteen years old, waiter, of 413 Ninth Avenue; Joseph Goldstein, eighteen years old, brass finisher, of 410 Ninth Avenue; Ernest Ruprecht, eighteen years old, clerk, of 682 Eighth Avenue, and William H. Swartout, twenty-five years old, painter, of 539 West Fifty-seventh Street. They were captured one by one during last week. Once captured, they weakened, and Acting Chief of Detectives O'Brien had little difficulty in extracting a full confession from Schuber, which was afterward confirmed by Goldstein, who is less deeply implicated in the operations of the gang than the three others.

It was by accident that the Central Office men learned of the Rockland County operations of the gang. They were on the lookout for the men as bicycle thieves. Miss Rose Hyatt of 158 West Twenty-sixth Street complained to Capt. O'Brien about two weeks ago that while she had been engaged for a moment in a drug store in Ninth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, her bicycle, which she had left outside, was stolen.

Detectives Foy and F. S. Price were detailed by Capt. O'Brien to look for the thieves. They began by making a systematic search of the shops in this city where bicycles are repaired or purchased, and at length found the saddle and handle bars of Miss Hyatt's machine in the repair shop of Tony de Gerno, at 426 Eighth Avenue. They had been left there for alteration, de Gerno said, by a young man who gave neither name nor address, but who promised to return for them in a day or two.

For five days the detectives watched de Gerno's store. Last Wednesday morning a well-dressed young man of quiet demeanor called to claim the articles, and was arrested. In his possession was found the lamp belonging to the missing wheel. He was taken to Police Headquarters and there, after going through a rigid examination by Capt. O'Brien, he at length confessed that he, Ruprecht, and Swartout had stolen the bicycle from the drug store door and were having it altered so they could safely sell it. Pressed as to his recent mode of life, the young scoundrel later confessed that he and his two companions made a living from stealing bicycles in the streets, and had stolen and successfully disposed of a number to de Gerno, who asked no questions about them.

Schuber told the detectives that he lived in a furnished room at 413 Ninth Avenue. Detectives Fry and Price went to that address and searched his room. Hidden under the bed was the main portion of Mrs. Hyatt's bicycle, but piled in bundles in the corner of the room and littered over the bureau was a collection of property which proved that the persons who frequented the place were engaged in a much more extensive operations than stealing bicycles.

From the bureau were taken five masks of black stuff having holes cut in them for the eyes, nose, and mouth, and elastic bands to fasten them to the head; four loaded revolvers and a lot of cartridges, a jimmy, a pair of pliers, a drill, a wrench capable of being carried in the pocket, an empty jewel case, and twenty-seven pawn tickets.

The bundles contained bronzes, portières, lace curtains, bric-à-brac, and clothing.

While the detectives were searching the apartment, Joseph Goldstein, one of the members of the gang, walked in. He was searched, and as more pawn tickets were found in his possession, he was also taken to Police Headquarters, and locked up. In the meantime Capt. O'Brien had obtained from Schuber the address of Ruprecht, and he was also arrested. The three were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded under assumed names on the technical charge of being "suspicious persons."

On their return to Police Headquarters they were confronted with the evidence of their depravity obtained by the detectives, and advised to confess. Schuber at once said he and three companions had also robbed houses in Rockland County, and gave a full account of their doings. All the robberies he said were planned by the eldest of the thieves, Swartout, who was his brother-in-law, and was practicall chief of the gang.

"On Saturday, Nov. 16," said Schuber, "all of us but Goldstein went up to Congers in Rockland County. Swartout and I belong there, and we know all about the place. We got the fares by pawning a stolen bicycle for $12, and also purchased a jimmy from Weaver's pawn shop, on Tenth Avenue, with the money.

"We got to Congers at night, and went first to the Post Office. We pried open the window with a jimmy, but just as we were going to enter, we found there was a man asleep under the window. He got up in bed and asked 'What do you want?' and we ran away.

"We then went to the Floro House, a hotel there which is kept by Mrs. Emily Blum. There was a dance going on there when we got to the hotel, and we hid in the bushes until it was all over. About 1:30 we forced open a window and got into the house. We had on our masks and carried our revolvers with us. When we got in we crept along the passages until we found Mrs. Blum's room. She was in bed, and had a little girl with her. When we knocked, she called out, 'Who's there?' We told her we wanted her money, and then we heard her say, 'I'll give you money!' and she got up and went to the bureau. We thought she had gone to get a pistol, so we broke open the door.

"She was standing by the window with a revolver in her hand, but we rushed at her and took it from her. She said she had no money, and then Ruprecht hit her with the jimmy to make her give up. She fell on the floor, screaming, and the little girl screamed, too. We thought some one would hear them, and quit in a hurry. We had got some whisky and stuff before we went up stairs. We walked to Nyack, and took the train to New-York.

"Some days before that we all went to Rockland Lake one night, and broke into the Bell House. L. H. Sawm of 51 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street lives there, but there was no one in the house, so we packed up a lot of clothes, curtains, and bronze ornaments, and went off with them, taking the train back from Spring Valley.

"Another time, we got into the Ford House, belonging to Mrs. Mina Ford of 316 West Twenty-third Street, and into the Petersen House, where Mrs. Fanny Petersen of 348 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, lives in the Summer, and got a lot of stuff from there."

After getting a confession from Schuber, Capt. O'Brien sent for Mrs. Blum, who identified Schuber and Ruprecht as two of the men who had robbed her house and assaulted her. A close watch was then kept for Swartout at the rendezvous of the gang, in Ninth Avenue, but he had learned in some manner of the arrest of his partners and kept away. Late on Saturday night, however, Capt. O'Brien learned that he was at the home of his father, at 639 West Fifty-seventh Street, and sent Detective Price for him with a warrant which had been issued by George W. Reimer, Justice of the Peace of Coldwater, N. Y. The detective arrived at the house at 5:30 yesterday morning, and arrested Swartout in bed.

All four prisoners were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and remanded for inquiries. The police say that Schuber, although only nineteen years old, has a bad record. He and Swartout were arrested in July last for the theft of six bicycles from the store of Henry Evans, in Eighth Avenue. Swartout was acquitted when tried for the theft, and the sentence on Schuber, who was convicted, was held open.

LET HIS PRISONER ESCAPE

The Policeman Started After a Second Man and the First One Ran Away—General Alarm Sent Out.

Policeman John J. Brogan would like very much to meet Joseph Durando.

Durando was arrested Saturday night by Brogan on the complaint of Silver Cohen of 65 Bayard Street, who charged him with stealing a coat from his store. He was locked up for the night in the Elizabeth Street Station House, and early yesterday morning taken to the Tombs Court. There the prisoner told Magistrate Flammer a story which led the Magistrate to believe that the theft was instigated by Antonio Georgio and another man, who live together at 112 Mulberry Street, and the Magistrate ordered Brogan to take the prisoner and the complainant to that address and arrest the other two.

Instead of going to the station house for assistance, Brogan, without handcuffing the prisoner, started off. Georgio and the other man they found were not at home, but on the way back to court, when the corner of Mulberry and Bayards Streets was reached, the prisoner suddenly pointed to a man who was coming toward them, and exclaimed: "There's Georgio, and he's got the coat on."

Brogan made a dash for the man and caught him. As he did so he heard a cry from the complainant, Cohen, and saw his former prisoner disappearing. It was impossible to overtake him, and Brogan ran to the Elizabeth Street Station and had a general alarm sent out.

Brogan's second prisoner was locked up to answer a charge of petit larceny in court to-morrow. A charge of permitting his prisoner to escape has also been made by Acting Captain Young against Brogan, who will have to answer to it before the Police Board.

JESSIE SEYMOUR RECOVERS

REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS AFTER TWO DAYS' SLEEP.

Her Trance Supposed to Have Been Due to Nervous Prostration Caused by Excessive Zeal in Charitable Work.

Miss Jessie Seymour of Elizabeth, N. J., who fell asleep after dining at Mrs. Wiley's home, 1,741 Sedgwick Avenue, Thanksgiving evening, and whose trance-like sleep puzzled the doctors for two days, regained consciousness at midnight Saturday.

The girl had not taken part in the dance which followed the dinner at Mrs. Wiley's, as was stated yesterday. Being ill, she retired to her room soon after the guests left the table, and immediately fell asleep.

Her mother and sister, having been summoned from Elizabeth, Thursday afternoon decided to have the girl removed to the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Helfrich, who lives at Riverview Terrace and Powell Place, Morris Heights. It was there that she finally came out of her long slumber.

Several times on Saturday the unconscious girl opened her eyes and moved her lips, as if attempting to speak. The only persons she recognized were Mrs. Kelly and Alice Wiley, whom she had last seen before lapsing into a state of coma.

Mrs. Seymour was at her daughter's bedside when she came to her senses. She says the girl appeared to be awakening from a deep sleep. She soon recognized her mother and began to talk to her.

Miss Seymour said, soon after awakening, that she remembered nothing from the time she left the table at Mrs. Wiley's until she woke up. She did not remember anything about her transfer in a Fordham Hospital ambulance from Mrs. Wiley's home to her aunt's.

Dr. Ferguson of High Bridge, who has been attending the girl, at first thought she was suffering from cerebal meningitis, but, as there was no stiffening of the neck, he abandoned this theory. The physician now accounts for her unconscious condition by saying it was due to nervous prostration.

Miss Seymour has been for a long time a member of the St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., and has been earnestly engaged in mission work among the poor of that city. Her mother says that she devoted a great deal of time to charitable work. Being a girl of very nervous temperament, she was deeply affected by the scenes of poverty with which she came in contact.

The doctor advises her to take absolute rest in the future, to tone down her nervous system, which has been shattered by her excessive zeal in mission work.

Mrs. Seymour says her daughter was overcome by a sunstroke three years ago, and then began her nervous troubles, which culminated in the long slumber upon which she entered Thanksgiving night.

DECIDED NOT TO PRAY FOR INGERSOLL

Kingston (Ontario) Christian Endeavorers Change Their Minds.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 1.—There was no public gathering at which Christian Endeavorers prayed to-day for the conversion of Col. Ingersoll, although this was the day set for public prayers in the Colonel's behalf.

The daily papers and various clergymen discouraged the scheme of public prayers. The Rev. J. J. Black, Chairman of the Canadian Congregational Union, said that to carry out the programme would furnish Ingersoll with another subject for a lecture and a sneer at the Christian religion.

One of the papers said:

The act would strengthen and elevate that scoffer in his own estimation more than the fullest freedom of the land for fifty years could accomplish. Dignified silence from a united Christianity best fits his heart; religion would never soften a stony heart by making its holder more notorious or more vain and consequential than he already is.

If anybody prayed for Ingersoll to-day he did it in private.

Symphony Orchestra in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The first permanent symphony orchestra since Theodore Thomas left this city gave its first concert last night. The orchestra is the outcome, to a great extent, of the enterprise of an association of women. Frank Van Der Stucken, formerly of New-York, is the conductor. The opening concert was successful, both artistically and financially.

The Bark Nellie Smith Aground.

The bark Nellie Smith, Capt. Thomas, from Mobile for New-York, lumber laden, while coming up the lower bay early yesterday morning, ran aground on Old Orchard Shoal at high water. The tug Florence went to her assistance. Capt. Thomas says he mistook Old Orchard Shoal Light for the Bluff Light on Fort Tompkins.

Arrived on La Normandie.

Among those who arrived on the French Line steamship La Normandie yesterday were Dr. E. A. Bogue, Baron de Batz, L. Octavio Divino, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. Mendirichoga y Hernandez, Baudon de Mony, W. H. Peck, Mrs. Clapham Pennington, the Rev. P. L. M. Fraisse, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Teichmann.

Marlborough and Bride at Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New-York, arrived here to-day.

Montreal train via Adirondack Mountains leaves Grand Central Station daily at 6:00 P. M. Get dinner on the dining car.—Adv.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON FIRE

Wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

IT WAS DELIBERATELY PLANNED

New-York and Philadelphia Express Crashes into a Freight Train at Preble, N. Y.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN ARE KILLED

Possibly Others Have Shared Their Fate—At Least Twelve of the Passengers Badly Injured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The New-York and Philadelphia Express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which leaves Syracuse at 10:10 o'clock at night, was wrecked this morning at 12:30 o'clock, half a mile north of Preble Station, twenty-six miles south of this city.

There seems to be no doubt that the work was caused by deliberate intention, and not by carelessness.

The engineer and fireman of the train were killed, and possibly others. At least twelve of the passengers were badly injured.

The Dead.

Those known to be dead are:

ROOF, WEBSTER, of Syracuse; fireman.
YOUNG, GEORGE, of Syracuse; engineer.

The train, which consisted of one baggage car, one mail car, two day coaches, and a sleeper, was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the wreck took place. The siding at Preble had been opened to allow a freight train to get out of the way of the express, and the switch was left open.

The passsenger train crashed into the freight cars on the siding, completely telescoping three of them. The engine and tender of the express were completely demolished, and the engineer was killed instantly.

Roof, the fireman, was taken from beneath the wreck of the engine, and died soon afterward.

No sooner had the wreck occurred than the baggage car, which was reduced to kindling wood in the collision, caught fire from the engine.

The panicstricken passengers barely had time to get from the cars before the whole train was in a blaze. The scene of the wreck was half a mile from any farmhouse, and the passengers had to depend on their own resources to assist themselves and their injured companions.

There were about fifty passengers on the train, including the members of "The Bowery Girl" theatrical company.

A wrecking train with physicians on board was sent out from Syracuse at 1:30 o'clock.

The body of Engineer Young has not been found, as it is covered by the wreck of the engine.

It is impossible to get fuller particulars this morning, as the scene of the wreck is half a mile from any telephone or telegraph office.

PASSENGERS FLED IN TERROR

Men with Burglars' Tools on the Front of a Long Island Engine.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Dec. 1.—James Coper and John Osterner of 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, New-York City, are locked up in the village here, awaiting a hearing as suspicious characters and for carrying burglars' tools.

When the 8:43 train from Long Island City arrived at Newtown last night, Charles Manwaring, the night flagman at the Broadway crossing, discovered three men crouched on the pilot of the engine. He notified the engineer, who walked to the front of the locomotive. When the three men saw him coming, they fled.

While the train was standing at the station, the passengers asked the cause of the delay. Some one said there were robbers aboard, and in a second the cars were empty.

Coper and Osterner were caught in Winfield after a long chase. One of them tried to strike a policeman with a jimmy. The policeman dodged, and the blow knocked the man's companion senseless.

A bag of burglars' tools was found on the Shell Road. The third member of the party, who, his companions said, was James Smith, escaped.

WRECKED OFF THE COAST OF BERMUDA

Three of the Crew of the President Arrive at This Port on a Fruiter.

On the fruiter Alfred Dumois, which arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, were three of the crew of the wrecked Norwegian bark, President. They were Herman Hansen, John Olesen, and Preston R. Hewitt.

The President, from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore in a gale on the western reef near Bermuda, in the early part of November. On Nov. 21 she was in a water-logged condition, and all attempts to float her had been abandoned. Most of her lumber was saved. A high tide partially floated the wrecked vessel, and finally, on the 26th, she got off on a high tide and floated. Later she was anchored in Five Fathom Hole. Her foremast and rudder are gone, and she is in a very bad condition. The only thing that saved her from complete wreck was the prevalence of good weather.

The Dumois could not get to her dock yesterday, and the men were taken to Pier 6 North River, in the tugboat R. J. Barrett. The men saved some of their effects.

A Demented Wanderer in Brooklyn.

Isaac E. Wardell, seventy years old, was found wandering in Mrytle Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A policeman took him to the Classon Avenue Station, where it was learned that his relatives lived at New-Canaan, Conn., and that a daughter, Elizabeth E. Butler, lived at 8 Granville Avenue, Danbury, Conn.

The police say Mr. Wardell had been an inmate in the asylum at Middletown, Conn., and must have escaped recently. He is demented, and is held until the Connecticut authorities are heard from.

Found Dead in a Cave.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—A. C. Denning, a wealthy farmer, who lived at Coast Line, twelve miles from Fayetteville, was found dead in a cave on Cape Fear River. He was ill, and while delirious escaped from his attendants.

PLANNING TO INVADE ECUADOR

An Army Organized to Overthrow the Government of Alfaro—An Attack Hourly Expected.

PANAMA, Dec. 1.—The Star and Herald says:

"A number of Ecuadorian emigrants at Pasto have publicly organized an army to invade Ecuador for the purpose of overthrowing the recently established Government of President Alfaro.

"The revolutionists are within sight of the garrisoned towns of Tulcan and Ibarra, and an attack is expected hourly."

SENATOR HILL HAS A SEVERE COLD

He Has Gone South, Giving Up His Western Lecture Engagements.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1.—Senator Hill contracted a severe cold here, which compelled him to cancel his remaining lecture engagements in the West.

He left for the South this morning for the benefit of his health.

He will go to Washington as soon as he shall have recovered.

WILL TRY TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Gen. O'Ferrall of Virginia Proposes to Stop Lawlessness if Possible.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—Gov. O'Ferrall's message to the Virginia Legislature, which convenes here Wednesday, will contain recommendations concerning the suppression of lynching. The Governor has started in his fight against this crime, and proposes to continue to do so as long as it may be necessary. He has already brought himself in conflict with the courts by measures taken to prevent the lynching of the Lunnenberg negro murderers. Gov. O'Ferrall will recommend the Legislature to enact laws which will permit a change of venue in the cases of persons charged with lynching. This he thinks will enable the Commonwealth to carry these cases before impartial juries and secure prompt conviction.

It is also proposed that the law shall make the sureties of Sheriffs and other officials charged with custody of prisoners subject to damages when these are lynched by mobs.

FREIGHT CARS HELD IN NEW-JERSEY

The Hand Rails Law Will Be Strictly Enforced.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 1.—The United States law relating to grabrails or handrails for the safety of trainmen on freight cars, which went into effect at 12 o'clock last night, resulted in stalling 100 cars attached to the fast freight lines to the West.

The cars, which are the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, were side-tracked at the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The new law imposes a penalty of $5,000 on railroads running cars without rails. A large force of Inspectors were stationed at the junction of the two roads at midnight, with instructions to detain all cars not fitted with the rails in the manner prescribed by law.

Workmen to-day were fitting up the stalled cars. There is much delay because of a scarcity of rails, but it is believed that the valuable freight will be moved soon.

TO INSPECT THE TOBACCO TRADE

M. Savenne, French Agent, Will Report on Ameriacn Methods.

Among the passengers on the French liner La Normandie, which arrived yesterday, was M. Henri Sevene, First Civil Engineer of the Government of France. In that country the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, and also of matches, is under the supervision of the Government. M. Sevene comes here to inspect our mode of manufacturing these articles, and also to study the machinery used. He was sent by the French Government for that purpose.

There were also on the Normandie a party of Frenchmen, who are on their way to the Rocky Mountains in search of large game. The party consists of M. Brun, Baron de Ratz, and Baudon de Mony.

HEALY IN AN INEBRIATE'S HOME

The Former Captain of the Bear Unable to Control His Appetite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Capt. Healy of the revenue cutter Bear has been taken to the Home of the Inebriates by his son. He will be kept there for two weeks.

Aftr receiving notice yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over the command of the Bear to Lieut. Buhner, Capt. Healy called the members of his crew aft and bade them farewell, after which he retired to his cabin and began to drink.

All attempts to control the Captain failed, and it was only after sleep had overpowered him that his son was able to remove the unfortunate navigator to the home.

BURGLARS TRY TO BREAK JAIL

Desperate Attempt of Prisoners at Albany to Secure Liberty.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—An attempt was made to break jail here to-day. Included among the conspirators were "Count" Mark Shinburn and William Brown, the notorious Middleburg (N. Y.) bank burglars.

The scheme was discovered and the men placed in guarded cells. A table knife tempered and notched was being used as a saw to good effect on the iron bars when the scheme was frustrated.

Shinburn and Brown are to be taken to Middleburg to-morrow for trial.

A $21,800 FIRE IN BROOKLYN

Silverware Factory and Home of Theodore Schmitz Badly Damaged.

Fire at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon damaged the silverware factory of Theodore Schmitz and the frame house on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, which was in front of the factory, and in which Mr. Schmitz lived. The cause of the fire is not known.

The buildings were damaged about $6,000, while the loss on stock and machinery is estimated at $15,000. The loss to Mr. Schmitz's furniture is $800.

Mr. Schmitz was fully insured. Fire Marshal Brymer will investigate the fire.

PREDICTS SILVER MEN'S DEFEAT

Senator Kyle Thinks a Bill Retiring Greenbacks Will Pass.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—In an interview just before leaving for Washington, Populist Senator Kyle of South Dakota said the silver men would probably be defeated in opposing the retirement of greenbacks.

"Silver men will not be idle," he added. "We expect to pass a free-silver bill before the session closes, but whether the President will sign it is another question. Upon this question we know no party lines, and a party caucus will have no binding force."

Slight Fire in the Westminster.

A slight fire started in a flue in the kitchen chimney of the Hotel Westminster yesterday morning, but it was put out without assistance from the fire engines, which had been called, and the guests were not alarmed.

Gen. Collis Has a Cold.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, returned from Atlanta with a severe cold. He was ill in bed yesterday, but his physicians said he would probably be able to attend to the duties of his office to-day.

For all-wool "Reliable" Carpets, go to Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

SLAIN BY TURKISH MOBS

Frightful Massacre of the Armenians at Erzingan.

SOLDIERS BUTCHER UNARMED MEN

The Survivors Send a Frantic Appeal for Aid to Their Patriarch at Constantinople.

UNFORTUNATE CHRISTIANS STARVING

Thousands of the Sultan's Subjects Without Food—Government Will Give No Help.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The following petitions, sent by the Armenians of Erzingen to Mgr. Izmirlian, Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, have been forwarded in duplicate to this city, where they have been translated and made public:

"To his Holiness, Mgr. Izmirlian, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople:

"Monday, Oct. 21, while the people from the towns and villages surrounding Erzingan were gathered together on a market day in the public market place of this city, a vulgar mob, composed of Turks and Kurds, fully armed, attacked the Armenians at 4 o'clock, (11 o'clock A. M.,) and began a wholesale massacre of them, beating, wounding, killing, and slaughtering them, and then dismembering the bodies of many of them, and tearing them limb from limb.

"During the six hours of this slaughter the ferocious mob murdered the unarmed Armenians with swords, sabres, knives, hatchets, clubs, and guns, with such horrible barbarity as has never been seen or heard of before.

"Before this the Armenians, anticipating from the threats of the Turks, which they heard, that a horrible calamity was awaiting them, had sent their clergy to the local commander of the Turkish troops many times during the weeks preceding, imploring his protection. He told them twice that so long as he was in Erzingan a massacre would never take place, and said that he considered it unreasonable and cruel to entertain the idea of killing a defenseless and peaceful people.

"Relying upon these assurances of the commander, part of the Armenians, feeling safe, went about their daily business. Those, especially, who went to the market early in the morning saw with great satisfaction the soldiers, gendarmes, and guards scattered about everywhere, watching to maintain peace.

The Armenians Disarmed.

"In the four quarters of the city these soldiers were searching the Armenians, and if they found any arms upon them they took them away. After they had thus deceived and robbed and entrapped the Armenians, they began to kill them most savagely. These soldiers and guards, who had apparently come to maintain order, not only did not stop the massacre, but themselves rushed savagely upon any of the Armenians who dared to try to defend themselves desperately, as any man would do, so that the greater number of the victims were sacrificed to the bayonets of the regular soldiers.

"This very same day, hundreds of our kindred were sacrificed to that merciless and bloodthirsty mob, and ninety of their bodies have already been found.

"After they had thus butchered the inoffensive Armenians, they rushed upon their bodies in a most beastly manner and robbed them and stripped them from head to foot. On many of the bodies, especially upon the faces and heads, there were deep marks and cuts of knives and clubs, and others of them had been beheaded. Two days after the massacre the corpses were carried in a cart to a certain place and buried in one pit, which we will have to call Martyrs' Sepulchre. There are also many wounded, the greater portion of them fatally.

"The pitiful population of Erzingan might have endured this massacre if it had brought calamity and loss to a few lives only; but it was not so. The real purpose of this massacre was to rob the Armenian stores and houses, and make abject beggars of the people, in which purpose they were perfectly successful.

"A savage mob, composed of 10,000 or 15,000 Turks and Kurds, after putting the Armenians in a state of terror and flight, began to pillage and loot the stores and shops with such rapidity that about 500 of the Armenian markets and stores were ruined and sacked in a few hours. The merchants' stock of rice, flour, grain, and provisions, the apothecaries' drugs, the tradesmen's tools, and the carpenter's bench even, were not exempted from the general plunder and booty.

"The Turkish citizens, in their stores and places of business, were constantly encouraging the pillagers and calling out to them to be faithful and loyal to their duty against the enemies of Allah (God.) Even the soldiers and officers took part in the pillage.

The Outrages Were Planned.

"During this time of death and robbery such expressions as these were often heard: 'Hurry up and let us get through with our work in the time allowed,' 'Hurrah! Let us take the Giaour's property,' 'They have been seeking for rest; let them have the rest they want. They have been longing for liberty, so hurry up; let them see the liberty they have looked for,' 'Oh, hurry on; there is only an hour or half an hour, and then the signal of the trumpet to stop will blow.'

"In fact, as soon as all the stores were sacked and destroyed, the trumpet blew for them to stop. Then, cavalry having reached the spot, they stopped the plunder and slaughter and Government heralds went forth and heralded that no Turk should remain in the public market, and then, entering the inns, khans, cafés, and other public places, they gathered the remaining Armenian refugees together and sent them to their towns and villages. Those Armenians who had come to the city that day could not return to their villages, it being too dangerous to travel.

"The condition of the surrounding towns is no better than that of the city; the sur-

Let the Best Horse Win.

Our clothing is ready to wear, but it is as different from the ordinary ready-made clothing as day is different from night. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH ST.—Adv.

rounding monasteries have been plundered and demolished.

"The greater part of the population of the villages of Mughoun, Manmoud, Gulije, Karadick, and Cheffig were scattered and their houses robbed. In these villages not even the seed corn, grain, and barley for the next year were left, and all supplies for the coming Winter were carried off. The villages of Serbahan and Mutuni were sacked and burned. A great many lives also were sacrificed. The population of the nearest villages, especially Serbahan and Mutuni, barefooted and half-naked, leading their children by their hands, fled to the city. These fugitives and most of the population of the city are naked and on the verge of starvation. Even if they had money, they could not buy any bread, because all of the bakeries are closed.

"The abject poverty, the burning of villages from day to day, the constant fear of fresh massacres, the danger that the cholera, which generally follows the crowding of the people together, will break out, the fact that the markets have been robbed and destroyed, the distressing destitution of the people—all these calamities have reduced the poor people to such a dreadful condition that language of man is not able to describe it.

"Will the national Patriarchate help the Armenians after they are absolutely exterminated from the earth? Whenever it will avail, send the news of these horrors:

"Send aid quickly! quickly! quickly!

"Hasten to our rescue!

Bloodshed in a Church.

"After a little while the district of Erzingan will be one wide sepulchre for all the Armenians. About half an hour's walk from this city the Puzouan village and the church there were considered a place of safety, consequently the Armenians had gathered there, but, alas the Turkish and Kurdish savages polluted even the sanctuary, and filled it with the blood of Christians. Not satisfied with the awful deeds they had already done, they crushed the doors of the church and broke into it, and all of the poor refugees there, one priest and forty men, women, and children, were butchered, and the whole village pillaged afterward.

"The meetings of our Kaghakajan Zhogov (the Executive Committee of our churches and schools) have been abandoned, because some of the members have been killed, others have been imprisoned, and there are none to act. Even if any of them could be found, they do not dare do anything."

This petition is signed, "The People of Erzingan," and is dated Oct. 26.

The Second Petition.

The second petition is dated Nov. 3, and is also signed by the people of Erzingan: It follows:

"To his Holiness Mgr. Izmirlians, Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople:

"Your Holiness is already aware of the unfortunate calamity which befell the people of the city on Oct. 21. The merchants were robbed of their goods, the artisans of their tools, the farmers of their provisions and produce. In a word, the Armenian population of this district was subjected to robbery and depredation of all their material wealth. We have no more rich people—they are all now as poor as their poor brethren were. All the people are sitting on ashes. The circumstances do not allow me to give in detail the deplorable conditions the people have to bear, most unfortunately.

"On the same day the shops, monasteries, and the villages of the Armenians, after being plundered, were set on fire. Four hundred were killed and more than double that number were wounded. Thousands of men, women, and children, wrapped in rags—for they have nothing better—are wandering now from street to street, to beg for a piece of bread. Add to this unbearable state of affairs the efforts of the Government to hold Armenians themselves responsible for the horrible plunders and massacres. Many of our leading and influential men are now put in jail, and are compelled to declare that Armenians themselves are to be blamed. We are receiving threats and orders from the Government every day which we are expected to obey. Sad and heartbreaking news is arriving from day to day from surrounding towns, as Kamakh, Refazia, Terjan, Keghy, and many other places. The frightful and heartsickening condition of the people defies description.

"In behalf of thousands of orphans, and in behalf of thousands of mourning, famishing, and wretched people, we beg you to ask for us the mercy of his Majesty the Sultan.

"Help! help! help! Immediate help! In the pangs of death."

ARMENIANS ARE STARVING.

Victims of the Turks' Cruelty Entirely Destitute of Food.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The representative at Constantinople of The United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, pictures a pitiable condition of affairs at Harpoot, where the American mission buildings were burned at the time of the recent massacre there.

The representative of The United Press has received advices from Harpoot showing that there is great danger of hundreds of the poorer classes of Armenians starving to death. The peril that confronts these people is an immediate one. They are absolutely without food and without the means of getting any.

The American missionaries have sent thousands of dollars to relieve this distress, but the sums furnished by them have gone only a little way to ward off the famine which threatens. The money has been expended as advantageously as possible, but there are so many persons who are homeless, foodless, and helpless that nothing but Government relief will save them from a great disaster.

The people are now in a condition of apathy, and many of them, it is believed, would welcome death at the hands of their enemies rather than to await the slow process of starvation. Some, however, who have a little money of their own, or who have been secretly assisted by comparatively well-to-do compatriots, are fleeing to small places in the interior, where they hope to better their miserable condition. They run the risk of being massacred en route, as the Government will furnish them not the slightest protection.

Those Armenians who have fled to Constantinople, thinking that in the capital they would be more or less under the protection of the representatives of the various powers, have found their hopes dashed to the ground.

Perhaps if they were allowed to remain they might find the protection they seek. At any rate, it is pretty certain that they would be safe from cold-blooded massacre, but the Government, in the case of the refugees, is enforcing the principle of serfdom—that every subject is bound to the soil—and every day large numbers of Armenians are arrested.

At night they are shipped in batches to the places where they were born, with the warning that it will be better for them to remain there.

The representative of The United Press further says that no progress has been made in the negotiations between the Ambassadors and the Porte relative to the admission into the Bosporous of a second guardship for each of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin. The delay that has occurred over the settlement of this question leads to the belief that the concert of the powers is not as perfect as is claimed, and that jealousies that have hitherto been latent are now actively working in a manner that aids the Sultan in working one power against another. It is held that if all the powers were agreed upon a definite course to be pursued, the question of admitting the extra guardships would be settled at once by the issue of firmans permitting their entry into the Bosporous, and that other vexatious diplomatic questions would be speedily disposed of.

Recently a number of unknown men, presumably police or Government officials, visited a number of houses occupied by Armenians and made notes of the number of persons in each. They refused to enter into any explanation of their action, and their proceedings have increased the anxiety felt by the Armenians and other Christians in the city. It is feared that the taking of such a census is a preliminary to the wholesale driving out of the Armenians of Constantinople. It is possible that the authorities may meditate sending the Armenian residents, or at least those suspected of being concerned in revolutionary plots, to the various towns of Anatolia, where, should they be massacred by the Kurds, the blame for their killing could in some degree be shifted from the central Government and attributed to the lawlessness of the Kurds, which the Porte claims it is using every means at its disposal to suppress.

Guidjian, the Armenian who claims to be an American citizen, and who was recently sentenced at Aleppo to a long term of imprisonment on the charge of being an emissary of a revolutionary society, has been released. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has taken a most active interest in the case of Guidjian, and it was in response to his demands that the prisoner was set at liberty.

Further advices received from Aintab confirm the previous reports that the American missionaries there are safe. These missionaries are Dr. and Mrs. Americus Fuller, the Rev. Charles S. Sanders, Mrs. M. A. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, and Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge.

Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the safety of the missionaries at Caesarea, fifty-five miles northwest of Jerusalem, owing to a report that a fanatical Mussulman outbreak is imminent at that place. Minister Terrell has telegraphed to Caesarea making inquiries as to the safety of the Americans there, but up to the time of sending this dispatch no reply has been received.

The mails from Kharput and Sivas and other places in the vicinity of those places arrived in Constantinople yesterday, but private letters have not been delivered yet.

An official dispatch states that a number of Armenians attacked the town of Enderhin and set fire to a Government building. Armenians, it is alleged, have pillaged the Mussulman villages around Pias. Troops have been sent to restore order.

CHECK TO LORD SALISBURY.

Germany Obstinately Determined Not to Coerce the Sultan.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Without aiming at or in the slightest degree desiring to rebuff the policy of the British Government to exert urgent pressure upon the Sultan of Turkey, the diplomatic action of Germany in Constantinople has given Lord Salisbury a decided check. The reluctance of the Sultan to permit each power to send a second dispatch boat through the Straits of the Dardanelles has been fortified by the receipt of communications by the Sultan which passed through the hands of the German Ambassador at Constantinople, intimating that the Kaiser regarded a naval demonstration in the Levant or an increase of the number of guardboats at Constantinople as inopportune.

The Cologne Gazette, in its issue of last evening, stated upon authority that the Governments at Rome and Vienna were in complete accord with the Berlin Government in its Turkish policy. The Gazette makes the point that Germany has not asked for permission to send a second guardship through the straits, and asserts, also upon authority, that neither Italy nor Austria would avail herself of the privileges accorded by a firman allowing the passage of a second guardboat even if it should be granted.

Whatever feelings Lord Salisbury may entertain upon finding the second dispatch boat debarred from entering the straits, England is unable to ascribe the action of the Sultan to a change of attitude on the part of the German Government, which has all along been reluctant to admit that anything like coercion of the Sultan was likely to be necessary. The Berlin Government, from the first, has held that extreme measures would be inopportune and has steadfastly adhered to its refusal to lend Germany's strength to the carrying out of any policy designed to break up the Ottoman Empire. This attitude is in precise conformity with the policy of the Emperor, and it is well known to all diplomats who have been engaged in negotiations with Germany in regard to Turkey that it has not been altered in the slightest detail.

Consequently, Germany has had nothing whatever to do with any change in the situation that may have taken place. If the concert of the powers has been disturbed, it is due to the action of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who endeavored to commit the German and the other Ambassadors to the adoption of extreme measures against the Sultan. According to a report which is credited in official circles here, Sir Philip Currie took it upon himself to bully the Sultan with a threat that the combined fleets of the powers would force a passage through the Dardanelles if the demands of the powers for permits admitting additional dispatch boats were not granted. This threat caused Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assent to the presence of a British gunboat at Constantinople, upon the strength of which Sir Philip Currie requested Admiral Seymour, commanding the British Mediterranean squadron, to send a gunboat to the Dardanelles forthwith, which request was acknowledged by the immediate dispatch of the gunboat Dryad to Turkish waters.

Meanwhile, however, to the Sultan was afforded time to consult with the other foreign Ambassadors with the result that he was enabled to resist the pressure of Great Britain, and the Dryad was obliged to go back to Salonica.

Despite the obvious differences among the powers as to a plan of action in Turkey, the German official press has been instructed to keep up the fiction that the concert of the powers is unimpaired. The North German Gazette on Friday made an attack upon the policy of England as imperiling the territorial strength of the Turkish Empire, yet it still proclaims that the concord of opinion among the powers as well as the common aim of the European Governments is being maintained.

The Cologne Gazette strongly objects to the attempts to discriminate between the action of Germany and any other power, but declares that the idea favored by England of the disruption of the Turkish Empire was never entertained by the German Government, the sole aim of whose diplomacy is to exert its good relations with the Sultan for the benefit of the general interests of Europe.

The wild schemes for the partition of Turkey which have been so widely and persistently discussed in the English press have made a most unfavorable impression here. The North German Gazette calls them fantastic and regrets the fact that they are not confined to the newspapers alone, but that their propagation prevails in higher quarters. "Public opinion in Great Britain," The Gazette adds, "is taking a direction entirely different from that taken by Continental opinion. No German, Austrian, or Italian statesman has ever talked about the 'unspeakable Turk' or discussed the policy of breaking up the Turkish Empire."

The National Zeitung says: "Nothing better could be devised to lead to a European war than these plans of Turkish disruption, the chief object of which is to aggrandize the Empire of Great Britain."

PLOTTING AGAINST AMERICANS.

The Porte Has Charges Said to Have Been Signed by Armenians.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Porte has documents claimed to have been written by Armenians at Kharput, declaring that the education given by the American missionaries has seduced their young men from rectitude and brought calamity upon them.

The dispatch adds that elsewhere the officials force starving Armenians to sign papers declaring that the liberty enjoyed under Turkish rule is not equaled in any land.

The Daily News will also publish a dispatch from Odessa, giving an interview with Capt. Noble of the British steamer Loch Rannoch, from Leith, Nov. 1, for Odessa, which arrived a few days ago at Chanak, at the entrance of the Dardanelles a few minutes after sundown. Capt. Noble observed that the shore on either side of the straits was lined with troops under canvas, and that cannon were placed at close stages along the banks. Two blank shots, one from each shore, were fired at the Loch Rannoch.

The Captain did not heave his vessel to, thinking that the shots were part of some military manoeuvre. Soon three shells were fired at the steamer. The first shell dropped under the bow of the steamer; the second fell astern, and the third whizzed across the bridge a few feet from the Captain's head. Capt. Noble instantly reversed the steamer's engines. He was astonished, and thought that war had been declared between England and Turkey. Hitherto the Turkish authorities have always allowed a time margin for vessels arriving in the straits after sundown. The head of the Dardanelles is covered with torpedoes.

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MACEDONIANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Will Claim the Same Concessions as Armenia Receives.

SOFIA, Dec. 1.—A meeting in support of the Macedonian movement was held here this afternoon. The square in which the meeting was held was crowded.

M. Takieff, a member of the Sobranje, presided. He claimed for Macedonia concessions from Turkey, similar to those granted to Armenia. Before the proceedings had progressed far disorder broke out, and two revolver shots were fired.

This caused a panic, and in the rush that followed to escape from the square several persons were injured.

CHARGES AGAINST ARMENIANS.

According to the Porte They Are Lawless Incendiaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under to-day's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Zile, at Sivas, having closed their shops and fired on the Mussulmans, killing one of them, an affray occurred during which four Mussulmans, of whom two were soldiers, and five Armenians, were killed. The necessary measures were taken for the restoration of order.

"The Armenian revolutionists attacked the district of Enderin, burned the palace of the Governor, and plundered the neighboring Mussulman villages. Troops were sent out for the repression of these disorders."

TO EXTERMINATE THE CHRISTIANS.

Fanatical Moslems Think the Time to Act Has Arrived.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The following letter has been received here describing the situation in Aintab, Central Turkey, immediately before the recent massacres there:

We are in the midst of a very serious crisis. The long-talked of and threatened Moslem rising seems to have begun; to what lengths it will go is as yet uncertain. Monday, the 21st, we received the first news of the acceptance of the reforms. Christians were naturally greatly elated, and probably in some cases expressed themselves unwisely. Moslems were correspondingly agitated with apprehension and anger.

A quarrel arose in Marash, which resulted in the wounding of a Moslem, who died. Thus the spark was given to the train and the whole city was in confusion, and for several hours riot reigned supreme. As there were many soldiers at that point order was finally restored, the Government always acting on the assumption that the only disturbers of the peace were Christians, and arresting and disarming only Christians. So far no great number of people seem to have been killed, but many have been terribly beaten and wounded.

The letter adds that the Moslems think the time to exterminate the Christians has come.

NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE SULTAN.

A Request of the American Admiral Refused.

ROME, Dec. 1.—A semi-official telegram from Constantinople says that the American Admiral, who is now at Smyrna, recently asked permission to visit the Sultan on board his flagship. The request was refused.

LEPT BABY TO "GO AROUND THE CORNER"

A Policeman Found the Child Crying and Took Him to the Station.

A baby boy one year old was left sleeping in a baby carriage in front of 222 St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The baby was well dressed with a white silk dress, and a fur coat and cap. No one apparently was watching the carriage, and the infant, waking up, began to cry. He cried for several minutes before any one took notice of him. A man named William Towers, who was passing by, called the attention of Policeman Wingarden.

The policeman tried his best to amuse the youngster and make it stop crying, but his attempts were unsuccessful, for the infant's tears came all the faster. Several passers-by collected about the carriage. The policeman became embarrassed, and, after waiting nearly half an hour for some one to claim the child, wheeled him off to the station house.

As the bluecoat blushingly pushed the carriage along the sidewalk every one he met looked at him with astonishment. Wingarden had no sooner gotten rid of his find than a well-dressed man rushed in, exclaiming, "My baby! my baby! where is my baby?" When he saw the child in front of the desk he ran up to it and kissed it. But he soon turned his attention to the policeman, who, he said, had committed an outrage. He insisted upon taking the officer's number, and said he proposed to report him to headquarters in spite of Acting Captain Grant's advise to be calm.

He said he was the father of the infant, but refused to give his name or address. He said he had taken the baby out for an airing, and left it in front of the house in St. Nicholas Avenue, "while he went around the corner."

SOLAZZO'S UNPLEASANT VISITS

When He Calls on His Deserted Wife He Abuses Her.

Francesco Solazzo, an Italian laborer, lives now in Westfield, N. J., having deserted his wife, who is trying to live at 61 James Street. Every once in awhile he remembers her, and, it is said, comes to town armed with a revolver and gets drunk. He calls upon his wife, and, it is alleged, either shoots at her or threatens to do so. He called on her a week ago, but was unable to do any shooting because he had pawned his revolver. He had a knife, however, and with that he cut up the bed and table coverings and ripped open the mattresses. As an ending to his slashing bout he cut the clothing and shoes of his three months old child.

Mrs. Salazzo, who has resumed her maiden name of Loretta Benedetta, applied for a warrant, and he was arrested Saturday night in a barber's shop on James Street. The risoner was held in default of $500 for his good behavior for six months by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning.

Editor Pangborn Sells His Stock.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Major Z. K. Pangborn, one of the founders and the editor in chief of The Evening Journal, will sever his connection with the paper to-day after thirty years' service.

Sheffield Phelps, a son of the late William Walter Phelps, will succeed him, having secured a controlling interest by purchasing all of Major Pangborn's stock and part of that belonging to Joseph A. Dear.

Mr. Dear has charge of the business department, and will still retain that position.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair USE Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, irritations of the scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, chafings, and simple rashes and blemishes of childhood, it is absolutely incomparable.

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Small Novelties in endless variety.
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R. WALLACE & SONS CO.,
Manufacturers,
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FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.
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NOT GUILTY OF FORGERY, HE SAYS

W. S. Howell Arraigned in a Police Court for Getting Money on a Check that Was Not Good.

William S. Howell, fifty years old, of 354 St. Nicholas Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for examination on the charge of forgery, preferred against him by William Krumsieck, who keeps a liquor saloon at the same address.

According to the complainant's story, Howell gave him a check on Sept. 23 last which purported to be signed by Thomas Orgill, and was drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York. The check bore the date of Sept. 21. Krumsieck says he cashed the check and deposited it in the Germania Bank, where he has an account. A few days later it was returned to him marked "Not good." He then went to see Alfred H. Curtis, the paying teller of the Bank of the State of New-York. Mr. Curtis told him, Krumsieck declares, that he had examined the check and found that the name of Thomas Orgill had been forged. He informed Howell of the alleged forgery, and since the defendant had indorsed the check he paid him $25 on account, and promised to pay the balance a few days later. The second payment was not forthcoming, so Krumsieck caused Howell's arrest.

In answer to Magistrate Brann's questions, Howell admitted that he had received the $60 from the saloon keeper, and that he had paid him $25 on account after he had learned that the check was worthless. Howell said he did not forge Mr. Orgill's name, but that he only indorsed the check after it had been given to him by a man at the American Theatrical Exchange as payment for work he had done. The prisoner refused to disclose the name of the man who gave him the check, on the ground that he was a friend. Some weeks ago, Howell says, the man left the city and went to live in the West.

Howell also admitted that on a previous occasion he had received a bona-fide check signed by Thomas Orgill on the same bank. Mr. Orgill, he said, is a manufacturer, doing business at 55 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Paying Teller Curtis of the Bank of the State of New-York testified that on Oct. 3 he examined the check after it had come to his bank from the Clearing House. Thomas Orgill has had an account with the bank for some time, and, as the witness was familiar with his signature, he immediately detected the forgery, and sent the check back to the Germania Bank, where Krumsieck had deposited it.

Several witnesses testified as to Howell's good character, and asserted their belief in his innocence of the charge. Magistrate Brann reserved his decision until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and held the prisoner in $1,500 bail.

STOPPED TO LOOK IN THE SHOP WINDOWS

Miss Mott's Pocket Was Picked, and She Had the Men Arrested.

While walking along Fourteenth Street Saturday night, Miss Alice Mott and John J. Curran, both of 413 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, stopped to look at the Christmas tableaus in a shop window, when suddenly Miss Mott turned around and shouted to two men who were standing beside her in the crowd, "You give me back my pocketbook!"

Two policemen who were stationed there for the purpose of catching pickpockets heard the remark and arrested the two men. Both protested their innocence and said that they were willing to go quietly to the station. After they had started on their way there a little girl who had seen the whole transaction ran after the policemen and handed them the purse, which she said she had seen one of the prisoners drop on the sidewalk. At the station the men said that they were William F. Dwyer of 343 West Twenty-sixth Street and James Ryan. Ryan, who was the one seen to drop the purse, gave two addresses. First he said that he lived at 249 Orchard Street, and then he changed the address to 115 Ludlow Street.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Miss Mott said that there was $8.15 in the purse. Dwyer claimed that he had never been arrested before, and that he had had nothing to do with the theft. He declared that he had never seen Ryan before, and that he had stopped to look at the window and had never thought of stealing anything.

Magistrate Simms recognized Ryan as a man who had been arraigned before him two weeks ago by a Central Office detective and turned loose on account of insufficient evidence. Ryan also pleaded not guilty. Both prisoners were held for trial.

THIEVES' BUSY DAY IN BROOKLYN

Many Petty Robberies on the Record at Police Headquarters.

Sneak thieves were busy in Brooklyn Saturday. Superintendent McKelvey looked over and pondered the police records yesterday, and expressed a wish that the police were more vigilant. Here is a list taken from the official returns:

Jewelry valued at $30 was stolen from Solomon Rappaport of 392 Second Street.

The residence of Walter H. Brun, 902 President Street, was robbed of clothing valued at $25.

Silverware valued at $25 was stolen from the house of Mrs. Mary Rose, 621 Greene Avenue.

Clothing and jewelry valued at $79 were stolen from the apartments of Eugene Jervis, at 471 Eleventh Street.

Three game chickens, valued at $16, were stolen from Thomas Byrne of 138 Eleventh Street.

Silver-plated knives worth $9 were stolen from Henry W. Phillips of 47 Brevoort Place.

A coat, valued at $8, was stolen from the house of William H. McCord, 991 Atlantic Avenue, and the same thieves, it is supposed, stole an overcoat with $9 from Thomas Murtha, at 987 Atlantic Avenue.

John Cornell of 263 Adams Street reported that thieves took his coat, which was worth $16.

Clothing valued at $22 was stolen from Charles P. Flynn's apartments, at 186 Manhattan Avenue.

The residence of Mrs. Ann Ketchum, 107 Schermerhorn Street, was robbed of jewelry and clothing worth $200.

Dr. D. W. Waugh of 388 Clinton Street reports that an overcoat valued at $40 was stolen from a closet in his office.

TWO SIMILAR CASES OF INSANITY

Women Who Had Undergone Operations Wandering About.

Mary Carpenter, sister-in-law of Terence Dolan of 420 East Eightieth Street, underwent an operation on her eyes some time ago, and has since been practically blind. She worried so much about her affliction that her mind became unbalanced. She has been under the care of a physician at the house of her brother-in-law. While Mr. Dolan was away at 6 o'clock mass yesterday morning, and the other members of the family were busy, the woman got up from her bed and slipped out of the house clad only in her night gown. She was found wandering along the sidewalk and taken into a hallway. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in an ambulance, and later removed to Bellevue.

Mrs. Mary Wallas of 239 East Eighty-ninth Street was in the Presbyterian Hospital a short time ago and underwent an operation. She left the hospital before she was completely cured, and has become insane through nervous trouble and insomnia. Early yesterday morning she got out of bed at her sister's house, Mrs. Frering's, at 2,033 Second Avenue, and walked back and forth through the hallways. Her husband tried to restrain her and hold her in bed. She became violent and an ambulance was called from the Harlem Hospital. She was sent to Bellevue.

THE STRIKE MAY END TO-DAY

HOUSESMITHS THINK THERE WILL BE A COMPROMISE.

Employers Said to Have Failed to Secure Non-union Men—Bricklayers' Unions to Aid the Strikers.

It was believed in labor circles yesterday that the great housesmiths' strike that has lasted two weeks will be ended to-day by a compromise between the men and the employers. The employers had refused up to Saturday afternoon to make any concessions to submit the difficulties to arbitration by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, or to recognize the union. The union housesmiths, on the other hand, declared their willingness to make concessions.

The housesmiths held a meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday, and said they had good reasons to expect that some kind of compromise would be effected to-day. The pickets reported that all the efforts of the employers to fill the places of the strikers with non-union men had been unavailing.

Miss Florence Fairview, the woman suffrage advocate, who has been encouraging the strikers, attended the meeting, and did all she could to prop up the courage of the men.

Several of the leaders said interesting developments were looked for to-day, as several prominent men had taken a great interest in the cause of the strikers, and had hopes of bringing about an amicable settlement.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union, Secretary Williams of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, said the members of the Iron League had utterly failed in their efforts to get sailors to take the places of the striking housesmiths.

"The attempts to get men out of the sailors' boarding houses," Williams said, "were worse than useless. They owe $40 each for money advanced by boarding-house keepers, and are virtually prisoners. As for the Sailors' Union, it is too well organized for any of them to work as non-union men. They were approached on all sides by agents of the employers, and circulars were distributed, offering good prices. Even if the employers had succeeded in getting non-union sailors, those men could have been dissuaded from working."

The housesmiths appear to have been better organized this year than the employers imagined. When the men threatened to strike the employers did not pay much attention to their demands, and said that they would advertise and get twice as many men as they needed. But when the men did strike, the employers found it very difficult to get competent non-union men to take their places.

Then the employers said they would give their old men time to return to their senses, but the men refused to return to work. The employers advertised widely for help, but the advertisements brought mostly laborers, and many of these were induced to leave.

Mr. Cornell said he would sublet some of his jobs, but thus far he has not done so.

It was reported yesterday that the bricklayers would aid the housesmiths to-day. The Executive Board of local Bricklayers' Unions Nos. 4, 7, 11, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 47 held a meeting in the afternoon at the hall at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue, and resolved to order strikes in all buildings on which non-union housesmiths are employed.

The bricklayers' unions have contracts with the master builders not to go on sympathetic strikes. They got over the difficulty by saying they would not go on a sympathetic strike, but only strike against incompetent housesmiths, who might endanger their lives by dropping iron beams upon them as they worked.

BOTH WOMEN TO INDORSE THE BILL

Protection for Children in Stores Discussed by Workingmen.

The Mercantile Employment bill came up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. This bill was originally introduced by the Workingwomen's Society, of which Miss Alice Woodbridge is Secretary. It provides for bringing mercantile establishments within the scope of the factory law.

Miss Fairview has been trying to interest prominent dry goods merchants in the bill, and several of them expressed a desire to confer with organized labor on the subject.

A committee reported to the Central Labor Union yesterday what Miss Fairview had done in the matter. A delegate suggested that the Central Labor Union's indorsement of the bill should be sent to Albany, with Miss Fairview's name attached.

Delegate Hoadley of the Electrical Workers imagined that this was a sarcastic remark.

"Miss Fairview," he said, "is a noble-minded and philanthropic young lady. She is the very prototype of Miss Van Etten, who did so much for the working girls of New-York. No labor has been too hard and no sacrifice too great for her to undertake in the cause of labor."

Delegate McGill of the Plasterers' Union objected to Miss Fairview's name going on the indorsement of the bill, because, he said, she represented no society, while Miss Woodbridge did. Miss Fairview represented only herself.

After further discussion the meeting decided to place the names of both Miss Woodbridge and Miss Fairview on the indorsement of the bill.

The Balfe Musical Club and the Magnolia Association, Knights of Labor, sent letters to say they had withdrawn from the Central Labor Union because that organization had refused to withdraw a boycott on a clothing firm which the Knights had declared off.

Secretary Henry announced that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor would begin Dec. 9, in the assembly room of the Madison Square Garden. A mass meeting under the auspices of the convention will be held at Cooper Union Monday evening of next week, and the following Wednesday a ball will be given to the delegates in Madison Square Garden.

MADE A USEFUL STAGE SERVANT

Mr. Gaynor Put Out a Fire and Averted a Panic.

"The Bells" was given Thanksgiving evening with great success before a crowded house by the St. John's Dramatic Association of Fordham College. The performance was a creditable one throughout, Messrs. McDonnell, O'Neill, and Duffy doing especially well.

What promised to be a very disastrous panic was averted by the presence of mind of John F. Gaynor, who assumed the rôle of Gustave.

The grate on the stage was a small one, so that the "fire" was produced by winding red flannel around an incandescent light and putting it in the grate. Soon after the curtain rose smoke poured from the fireplace, and it was seen by those on the stage and in the audience that the scenery had caught fire.

The actors began to look uneasy as the smoke increased, and it only needed some one to whisper "Fire!" to start a panic. At this juncture John F. Gaynor, as Gustave, entered and, proceeding to the grate, with some difficulty put the fire out.

The farce that was to precede the play was not given, but instead of it Mr. Charles J. Duffy, '98, gave a reading entitled "Mrs. Ruggle's Christmas Dinner."

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Rugs—all sizes to suit any room, on the same low price basis. Splendid odd pieces of Furniture in great variety for holiday gifts.

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OPERA GLASSES in frames of daintiest enamel work. Received this week from Paris.

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AFTER OFFICES IN BROOKLYN

Four Candidates for the City Clerkship—Rivalry for the Presidency of the Aldermen.

A number of Republicans believe they are eminently fitted for the position of City Clerk of Brooklyn. Among them are Alderman Cohn, who was defeated for re-election to the Board of Aldermen; Alderman Colson, who failed to get a renomination; Warren C. Treadwell, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and the present City Clerk, Joseph Benjamin.

"If I was a Democrat," said Mr. Benjamin, "there would be some reason for making a change, but the idea of firing out one Republican to appoint another is silly."

Messrs. Cohn, Colson, and Treadwell do not look at it in that way. The salary of the office is $5,000 a year.

The City Clerk, after Jan. 1, will have more patronage at his disposal. Under the new law the City Clerk must prepare a jury list, similar to the one prepared by the Commissioner of Jurors. The jurors selected by the City Clerk, however, will act as jurors only in the police courts. In order to properly care for the lists in drawing up the jurors, it is expected that fully twelve clerks will be necessary. This is one of the reasons why there is so much interest in the City Clerkship contest.

A lively fight is on for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and the candidates are Aldermen Leich, Clark, Ruggles, and Stewart. Alderman Clark is the candidate of Jacob Worth, but Alderman Leich claims to have the strongest backing, and it is said Mayor-elect Wurster would prefer to see Mr. Leich elected because the President of the board becomes Acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE AMISH

A Religious Sect in Indiana Whose People Violate Many Laws.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 1.—About twenty indictments have been brought against members of the religious sect known as Amish by the Grand Jury of this county. There is a large settlement of these people in this county, and a recent investigation has brought to light many violations of law.

Among the illegal acts are marrying without licenses, marrying cousins and other close relatives, burying the dead at midnight, mistreatment of children, and other offenses which the Amish devotees say are not crimes according to their religion.

They are a peculiar people. They believe only in the Old Testament, and believe that all State or National laws are contrary to the Bible. They believe when a man dies wheat should be planted over his grave. When they are told of their lawlessness they say the Bible is their law. They never shave or cut their hair, never wear buttons on their clothing, answer "Yea" and "Nay," and will not take an oath.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES' PLAY

Two to be Given, Dec. 18 and 19—The Junior Ball Follows.

The play given annually by the sophomores of Columbia College will be produced this year earlier than usual, the dates appointed being Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 18 and 19. The men have decided to produce two pieces, one entitled "A Groom and His Groom," by Jennings Cox. The other will be a one act farce, and will come at the end of the performance. I. W. Norcross, Jr., who staged "Joan of Arc" for the musical society two years ago, and also staged "Our Boys" last year for the sophomores, has been engaged as coach. At a recent meeting of the show committee, parts were conditionally assigned to various members of the class, and the men are already busy rehearsing. This annual play has always proved a financial success, and the proceeds from it are devoted to paying off the class debt, which is accumulated by the freshman crew while in training.

Following the last performance of the sophomore show, comes the Junior ball, on Friday, Dec. 20. This is by far the most important social event of the year at Columbia. The committee this year sent out their invitations to patronesses earlier than usual, and have already received about 110 acceptances, with a prospect of more still this week. The Junior ball committee consists of ten members, five from the Mines and five from the Arts. The following men compose it: From the Mines, P. A. Bates, Chairman; William A. Bostwick, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Day Knap, Frederick F. Fletcher, and Munson Morris; from the Arts, John Hill Prentice, Ellery O. Anderson, Reginald W. Pressprich, William Godby Loew, and Burdette K. Marvin.

A new dramatic club, called the Columbia Comedy Club, was recently organized at Columbia college. Its officers are J. A. Valentine, '96, Arts, President; W. R. Stewart, Secretary, and S. E. Day, '98, Law, Treasurer. About thirty-five men have been enrolled as members of the society. They intend to give a play in the Spring. The musical society of Columbia also has in mind a play to give, the "Buccaneer."

A short time ago a movement was started in the Law School to have a theatre party. The idea has interested the students, and there will probably be about 300 present. "The Wizard of the Nile," now running at the Casino, is the play selected, and the men will go on Friday night, Dec. 13.

A dinner was given by President Seth Low last Wednesday to Sir Henry Irving. All the professors of the different English departments were present, among them George E. Woodberry, Thomas R. Price, George Rice Carpenter, Brander Matthews, and A. V. W. Jackson.

At the New-Haven House in New-Haven, on Tuesday night, Nov. 12, the Association of the Graduates of Columbia College in Connecticut was established. Seventeen men assembled at that time and dined. The following officers were elected: President—Gustavus Eliot, New-Haven; Vice President—The Rev. S. B. Pond, Norwalk; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles S. Baldwin, New-Haven. The last mentioned was formerly an instructor in English at Columbia, but was called to Yale this year, where he is now officiating.

PRESIDENT HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Much Interest in the Question at the University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—There appears little likelihood that President Hill will reconsider his resignation, in spite of the efforts made to that end by both the student body and the citizens. A committee, composed of Chapin, '96; Moser, '97; Houe, '98, and Adams, '99, has presented to Dr. Hill the resolutions of the students asking him to remain, and the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has named a committee of seven with the same object in view. It is believed, however, that Dr. Hill's determination is final, and that at its meeting on next Wednesday the Board of Trustees will take the first steps toward the appointment of a successor.

The extreme Baptist element, headed by the Theological Seminary professors, is making an earnest effort already to influence the Trustees to appoint some Baptist theologian. The liberal faction, however, is generally regarded as the stronger, and there will be bitter opposition to any reversal of the general policy of President Hill. It is conceded that a crisis has been reached in the history of the college, and that it must now be decided once for all whether it is to become a mere "feeder" for the Theological Seminary. In this connection, the interesting announcement is made that Trustee Ezra R. Andrews, a leading Baptist, is to give a "harmony dinner" to the Trustees and Faculty members of both college and seminary early in December.

Prof. Charles W. Dodge lectured before the Rochester Academy of Science Monday evening on "The Evolution of the Cell Theory."

Walter M. Glass, '96, and Wilfred J. Craig, '99, were the delegates of the local chapter to the Boston Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

Elks' Service in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E., held its annual memorial service to-day in the Congregational Tabernacle. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John L. Scudder, and the address was delivered by ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday of Brooklyn. Hymns were sung by Miss Berenice James and William Broderick.

FROM CHURCH TO SALOON

After Services Preacher-Bartender Feicke Sold Beer.

OLD PARISHIONERS PAY A VISIT

He Tells How He Abandoned a Poorly Paying Ministry to Make Money to Educate His Children Properly.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Julius Feicke, who left his pulpit in Jersey City to open a saloon at Fifth Avenue and Garden Street, this city, will certainly have to enlarge his place of business if the present rush of thirsty customers continues. The saloon was wide open to-day, and from early in the morning until late to-night there were swarms of people in and around it. Many of the visitors came from New-York, attracted by curiosity, to see the preacher-saloon keeper. There has always been a rush of thirsty New-Yorkers to Hoboken Sundays since President Roosevelt began his crusade across the river, and most of these, having read of Mr. Feicke's venture, hunted up his place to slake their thirst.

But the most interesting visitors were a dozen or more members of Mr. Feicke's former congregation, who came over from Jersey City. Two of them brought their wives along, and they all seemed to entertain the most friendly feelings toward their former spiritual adviser, who dealt out glasses of foaming lager to them with a smiling countenance and sat down for a friendly chat.

A large number of Hoboken citizens also brought their wives along, and altogether there were probably two dozen women in the place at different times during the day. All these women were of the most respectable kind, the continental custom of husbands bringing their wives and children with them for a social glass, being a recognized institution here, and attracting no notice or comment. These people hail Mr. Frick's advent with satisfaction, as he promises to run his place with special reference to their proper entertainment, free from the presence of disagreeable characters.

The ex-preacher was not visible in his saloon until after noon. He attended Divine service in the morning in the Reformed Church, a block from his place of business. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found him last evening behind the bar in great good humor. A collar of classical shape was the only indication of his former calling. He was attired in black trousers and vest and a short black sack coat, and wore a dark-blue spotted bow tie. Gold-framed spectacles gave him a studious look. In his mouth he had a half-smoked cigar. He was in almost constant demand by customers who desired to speak with him, and had more invitations to "take something" than he could possibly attend to, though he tried to make himself agreeable to all by accepting as many of the offers as he could. His time was so much taken up by the duties of entertainment that he found very little time to serve many drinks in person, his youngest son, a round-faced, light-haired boy of fifteen, in shirt sleeves and apron, acting as principal barkeeper.

The former pastor's wife helped out also. She is a decidedly pretty, matronly little woman, of perhaps thirty-eight or forty, with a face that is unusually sweet, though full of determination. She was neatly attired in black, with a spotless white apron and a fichu of black lace on her head. She looked like the picture of gentleness and refinement, despite her peculiar surroundings, and a trace of trouble that was plainly visible in her face, rather added to the charm of her appearance. This troubled look, it was evident from her conversation, was due to the change in her method of life, though, like her husband, she said she had nothing to regret.

"It is awkward at first," she declared, with a rather sad smile, "but we weighed everything carefully before we took this step, and are satisfied—yes, and happy."

"Have your friends clung to you?"

"We have no friends," replied the little woman. "We don't expect to have any. We have ourselves, and we are content. What we have done is for our boys."

"That is the situation exactly," put in her husband. "For three long months we fought this matter out with ourselves. We weighed every step, considered all the consequences, and now we are prepared for everything."

"Are you still a member of the classis?"

"No. I sent my resignation yesterday to the Moderator. I am out of the ministry for good."

"Why did you resign?"

"Because I concluded I could not serve two masters. You know the Bible says you cannot serve God and serve mammon, so as I am now serving mammon, I concluded I ought to get out of the ministry."

"How did it feel to go to church and sit in a pew instead of being in the pulpit? Did you not seem lost and out of place?"

"Not in the least. It seemed very good and proper. For twenty years I preached every Sunday, and at one time I would have thought I could not live without preaching when Sunday came, or that I would at any rate be very unhappy, deprived of the privilege, but I find I was mistaken. I feel better to-day than for a long time past. I feel I am doing my duty to my family. Of course, I realize that I have given up a great deal in the matter of worldly standing, but then it is a poor man who repines on this account when his conscience tells him he is right. My boys were growing up, and I wanted to educate them to equip them for the world, to develop their faculties and their minds. My eldest boy in particular has, his instructors say, an exceptional mental equipment. But on a salary of $700 a year, what could I do? Education costs money, and I had none. I saw nothing but their lives ruined for want of opportunity, and a helpless, poverty-stricken old age for my wife and myself.

"Out in Germany, some years ago, I once preached a sermon that attracted some attention. It was entitled, 'Self Makes the Man.' That is, in other words, 'God helps him who helps himself.' Was I, then, I reasoned when this crisis came, to preach to others what I had not the courage to practice myself? My wife and I took deep counsel of one another. She is as brave and true a body as ever lived, and from the very start she said she was prepared to do what I thought best. We consulted nobody outside, being content to abide by our own judgment, and we concluded that, if I would do my duty by our boys, I must leave the ministry."

"But how came you to pitch in the saloon business?"

"I had lived some time in France, and had quite a cultivated taste in wines. At first, I thought I would take advantage of this to get a wine agency; but, after looking into the matter, I concluded the field was not a promising one. Naturally, I then thought of the saloon business as offering the only field which I could enter without special equipment. So I made the plunge. It required more courage, perhaps, than most people may realize, for I did not blind myself to the bitter prejudice I would have to encounter, and the position I was sacrificing.

"My wife, too, had for nearly twenty years been a 'Die Frau Pastorin,' with all the dignity that that implies, especially with us Germans, and it was hard to give it all up. But we considered it imperative, and I can truly say now we are content and happy. We care nothing for the world."

"Are you on friendly terms with the minister whose church you attended to-day?"

"We speak, but nothing more. My resignation from the classis has taken the last weight of dependence from my heart, and I feel free as I have never felt before in my life."

A pool table that Mr. Feicke found in the place when he bought it he has had removed, because, he says, it drew a lot of young boys whom he did not want about the place. He also refuses positively to sell to children, and no drunken man is admitted or served.

A few weeks of such business as he has been doing will soon secure for him as much money as he formerly made in a year.

Brought About His Stepfather's Arrest

Frank Falascka of 813 Oak Street, Syracuse, appeared before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning against his stepfather, Joseph De Angelus, charging him with the theft of $150 from the complainant's mother.

De Angelus was arrested Saturday night at William's Bridge, on a warrant issued in Syracuse, charging him with the theft.

The prisoner told the Court that he was employed as a watchman on the Syracuse Water Works. He said that he gave his wife all his money, and that she refused to give him back any of it. He therefore deserted her, and for fear of bodily harm came to this city. He was discharged.

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There is always a free entertainment going on in our store. We have ever so many kinds of boxes and each one has something or other "different" about it.

We have musical decanters, musical mugs, musical pitchers. Pick them up and they play sweetly; set them down, and they are silent.

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are the best that can be made. You know about the fit yourself, and if it isn't right, you don't pay.

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Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.
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BROOKLYN BOWLERS' RECORDS

Bushwick and Columbia Wheelmen Lead the Long Island Cyclers.

Quite a shifting of positions took place last week in the tourney of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs. The Bushwick and Columbia Wheelmen are setting a lively pace. The former have the honor of high team score, while "Tommy" Morgan of the same club has a clear lead for the individual records. The Pequods are showing a decided improvement in form, and are close up with the leaders.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Liberty Wheelmen had a hard tussle in their last series, and each side had the satisfaction of placing a high score to its credit, the Hanson Place clubmen passing the 900 mark, while the Liberty made quite an addition to their average.

The Union Leaguers are still holding on to first place in the senior tourney of the Interclub League. Next Wednesday night the team plays with the Hanovers, and, as the Eastern District bowlers are in fine trim, a lively battle is anticipated.

The records:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—SENIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Union League	3	0	885
Lincoln	1	1	798
Midwood	1	1	780
Aurora Grata	0	1	794
Knickerbocker	0	1	758
Irving	0	1	709

INTERCLUB LEAGUE—JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Oxford	2	1	840
Aurora Grata	1	0	806
Carleton	1	1	804
Irving	1	1	767
Hanover	0	1	853
Columbian	0	1	738

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bushwick Wheelmen	7	1	930
Columbia Wheelmen	7	1	874
Pequod Wheelmen	6	2	846
Kings County Wheelmen	4	4	777
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	3	5	925
Liberty Wheelmen	3	5	812
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	2	6	790
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	0	8	702

CARRUTHERS NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Metropolitan	6	0	868
Osceola	6	2	857
Reinecke	6	2	849
Waverly	5	1	960
Salamander	5	1	870
Orchard	5	1	859
South Paw	5	3	897
Prospect	5	3	859
Adelphi	4	4	863
Echo	3	3	848
Alert	3	3	831
Herkimer	3	3	815
Peerless	3	5	873
Clover	3	5	812
Aurora	3	5	801
Pelham	3	5	776
Qui Vive	2	4	849
Nassau	1	5	816
Ansonia	1	5	754
Bushwick	0	6	761
A. N. & Co.	0	6	755

"Cal" McCarthy Buried.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 1.—"Cal" Callahan, better known as "Cal" McCarthy, was buried from the home of his father, 249 Twelfth Street, this afternoon. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. McCarthy was twenty-six years old. He died at St. Francis's Hospital Friday night from consumption. He was the lightweight champion for several years, until his defeat at Troy by George Dixon, with whom he had previously fought a seventy-two round draw. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Fell into a Vat of Nitric Acid.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Robert Janssen, thirty years old, an employe of the Monumental Chemical Works at Fairfield, Anne Arundel County, met with a horrible death to-day. While making repairs to machinery he fell sixty feet into a vat filled with nitric acid. He crawled out of the receptacle, but fell unconscious beside it. Death followed in a few minutes.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Newest suggestions for the dining-room at reduced prices. **45 West 23d St.**

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Coach Woodruff Tells of Pennsylvania's Football Team.

THEIR WELL-DEFINED SYSTEM OF PLAY

That, Rather than Star Players Led to the Unbroken Series Victories—Next Year's Prospects.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—With the victory over Cornell on Thanksgiving Day the Pennsylvania football team closed its second season of uninterrupted victory. The last game was by far the greatest triumph of them all, and has been freely spoken of by critics throughout the country as the greatest exposition of football playing that has ever been given on the gridiron.

From the start to the finish, with but a few short moments of respite, the Pennsylvania team swept the Ithacans before them in a continuous whirl of play which fairly bewildered the spectators. Brilliant play after play was executed by the Pennsylvania team with apparently no effort, with the result that Cornell was snowed under by an overwhelming score, which fell little short of being the largest that was made by Pennsylvania throughout the season. Not that the Ithacan team was a weak one. Its previous record throughout the season belies any such supposition. The fact that Princeton was only able to score upon them in the last half minute of play is conclusive enough.

Marshall Newell, prior to the game, stated that his men were in as fine condition as they had been during the year. That Harvard scored 25 against Cornell, that Brown was then beaten, and that Princeton was only able to make 6 points, shows that the Cornellians were steadily improving and rounding into shape.

As above stated, in the entire game there were but a few short moments of respite. In these, however, Cornell succeeded in scoring a safety touch-down that gave her 2 points against her strong rival. Those 2 points, though they cost Pennsylvania thousands of dollars, were not begrudged, since they were made by the most peculiar combination of circumstances that has ever been known on the football field. Cornell forced Pennsylvania—if one may use that term after seeing the game—down eighty-five yards behind their goal line, without once gaining a yard. The circumstance is the more remarkable when it is considered Pennsylvania had a full back who regularly outkicked his opponent by from twenty to thirty yards. Cornell had the ball on her own twenty-five-yard line. She kicked it to midfield, where it was regained for her on a fumble by Brooke. She then kicked it to Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line; Pennsylvania advanced it twenty-five yards, when the ball was taken away from them for holding, and Cornell again kicked it down the field.

Pennsylvania again carried it fifteen yards, only to lose it on a fumble, and Cornell kicked it within eight yards of Pennsylvania's goal. The ball was passed back to Brooke, and the latter, for the first time in the recollection of those who have followed his career on the football field from the start, fumbled the ball, giving Cornell a safety in probably as peculiar a way as it has ever been given a team on the gridiron.

The striking feature of Pennsylvania's play was the remarkable success which attended her efforts at every trial. There was but one occasion on which she failed to do precisely as she had planned. Play after play was worked with clocklike regularity, and, while the plays were not executed with a remarkable rapidity, they were still so effective that Cornell was kept continually on the run. They did not, however, lose their self-possession for a moment, and played from start to finish as hard a defensive game as has ever been exhibited by any team on any field.

Pennsylvania appeared to adjust herself to every situation which was presented. Every man seemed to know precisely what it was necessary to do. Were there any failures, they were covered by the remarkable way in which the men helped each other throughout the game; in fact, in their brilliant team play a system was evident in everything, and demonstrated that in scientific football Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent.

Coach Woodruff, after the game spoke highly of the way in which the men carried out the work planned for them. He maintains that their success was due to the well-planned and concerted system which was adopted by the coaches and Captain at the beginning of the season. Of this early training he has this to say: "I do not consider it so important to have players as to have a system in playing, no matter how simple, on which to work. I think in this respect Pennsylvania stands alone in the football world, with the possible exception of Yale. Even they, I think, while they have excellent interference, do not have a systematic formation by which they execute all their plays.

"In defense, I believe, they have an absolute plan of action, though I know nothing of it, since I have not taken the time to study it carefully. At the start of this season we entered upon the work of training an eleven, confident that we should succeed in equaling our record of the previous year in winning every game. We realized that in Knipe and Osgood we lost the two strongest players on last year's team, and, though we had no men to fill their places, we felt that if we could get the team to work together as a unit, on an organized and well-defined system of play, there would be no difficulty in accomplishing our aim. All that was necessary was to fill the vacant places with men who were earnest and anxious to work, and the rest would be done by the system of plays which we should select.

"Accordingly Capt. Williams and I worked out a system of offense and defense which was simplicity itself and was yet deceptive in its formation as to where we would present our concentrated strength. The players worked earnestly to grasp the plan of play and to adjust themselves to it, and I must say that they succeeded beyond our most sanguine hope. I did not think it was possible to turn out an eleven from the material at hand quite as strong as last year's, but the improvement of the men was so rapid that I consider this year's team at least the peer of that of 1894. I do not mean to say by this that we did not miss both Knipe and Osgood. They were backs of such calibre that they were sure to gain ground whether there was interference or not, but the interference this year formed so well that it was necessary only that the players should follow it to make a success of the play."

Much speculation is indulged in as to next year's plans. Nothing is as yet settled; it is not even certain that Woodruff will coach. When asked of his intention he said, "I shall probably be coach again if I am in the city, but I am not sure but what the pursuit of my profession will take me to some other portion of the country where I shall be unable again to take charge of the team."

It is probable that, should Woodruff not coach, Pennsylvania will continue to practice the system of plays which he inaugurated, with the assistance of a school of old players who have learned again under him and are thoroughly familiar with his methods. Among those who will probably do a large share of the work should it be necessary to adopt this method are ex-Capt. Schoff Knipe, Capt. Williams, and Full Back Brooke.

The men who graduate this year are Wharton, Farar, Bull, Blair, and Wogonhurst. The latter will probably return to college again, since it will be necessary for him to attend another year in order to secure the degree which he is technically working for. It is possible that Wharton may return for the degree of medicine, which would necessitate another year's work, but it is hardly likely. It is, of course, uncertain what men will be found to take the places thus left vacant. These, of course, will be brought out by another year's coaching. In the opinion of all the old players, however, Pennsylvania will get out a strong team, capable of upholding the high position at present earned, providing she has energetic and earnest men, since it is believed that her success is due to the system of plays rather than to individual players. She will pursue this system consistently.

Brooke and Williams will be ineligible to contest against Harvard in the annual game which the two will next year play, but will nevertheless, should they desire to do so, be played throughout the season in all the other contests. In fact, if he will accept the position, Capt. Williams will be re-elected as the leader for next season. It is possible, however, since next year is his last year in the Medical School, that he will find his work enough to occupy his attention without again taking the Captaincy. In that event, it is probable that his successor will be Brooke.

WRIGHTINGTON THEIR CAPTAIN.

Will Lead Harvard's Football Team Next Year—Deland Again Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—An even dozen men participated in the cross-country run for the championship of Harvard. The run was over a course nearly six miles in extent, and fast time was made. The winner was D. Grant, '97, who is one of the best cross-country runners Harvard has had in years. He covered the distance in 31:24, getting in 1 minute and 39 seconds ahead of A. W. Blakemore, '98, who had a hot race with A. Foote, '98.

The election of Edgar N. Wrightington as Captain of the football team for next year meets with universal approval. He is not one of the so-called society set, and has the non-society men in college behind him. He has good material to work with, and cannot fail to make a success. He has already started on his work. He has secured the services of Mr. Lorin F. Deland as head coach for next year, and the two have already started on their plan of campaign.

It is announced that Harvard and Pennsylvania will meet in track and field games next Spring, about the middle of May, in Philadelphia. They are to take the place of the Harvard-Yale track games, which have been a regular thing for five years, but are prevented this year by reason of the Harvard policy of not playing Yale, in any branch of athletics, if not in all. No arrangement for a record set of games is made, but it is generally understood that there will be return games in Cambridge in 1897.

It is also rumored that there is a movement on foot for an intercollegiate rowing race. Harvard and Yale have always been considered the leading colleges in rowing, but Cornell has never admitted it. People who wish the dispute settled will be glad to see the intercollegiate race.

This would also give Harvard and Yale the chance to meet just as they will in the games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association next Spring on Berkeley Oval.

LEHIGH'S FOOTBALL PROSPECT.

Must Make Up a Practically New Team Next Season.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 1.—With the game Thanksgiving Day at Baltimore with the Baltimore Athletic Association, Lehigh closed her football season of 1895. The team has not been as successful in winning as many games as was hoped, but, notwithstanding this fact, the college at large appreciates that the team did its best to uphold the name of Lehigh upon the football field. Capt. Trafton deserves much credit for the efficient manner in which he has managed the team throughout the season, and it is to be regretted that he will not be in college next year, as he graduates with the class of '96.

From a financial point of view, the season has been a success. The Athletic Association has been enabled to pay off the greater part, if not all, of the outstanding debts. It is a source of pride to the undergraduates to know that the association is once more on a firm foundation. This has been the natural trend of affairs since last year, when the university authorities took a hand in the management of athletics at Lehigh.

The football outlook for next season is extremely poor. The team will lose many of the best players, whose places will be hard to fill with the material that is available at college. Lehigh's only hopes for any kind of a team next year lie with the incoming freshman class. On the line, the following men will not be back next year: Capt. Trafton, left guard; Keys, centre; Baldwin, left tackle, and Okeson, left end. From behind the line the team will lose Thurston, half back; Holderness, quarter back; Fitzgerald, full back, and Barnard, half back.

WON THEIR SECOND GAME.

Internationals Beat Centrevilles at Association Football.

The two best association football teams in this locality met yesterday afternoon at Communipaw, before a good-sized crowd. A fine game resulted, and for the second time this season the International Athletic Club defeated their rivals, the Centreville Athletic Club. Play was confined chiefly to short passing and dribbling, and the combination was hardly as good as expected. Higgins, Jones, and Salter worked well together on the winning forward line, while Stubbs and Kimberlin were a splendid back support. Fitzpatrick, Wilson, Grundy, and Spavin did their utmost to avert defeat, but when time was called the Internationals were the victors by two goals to one. The line-up:

Centreville A. C.		International A. C.
Bauers	Goal	Dunning
Wilson, Jepps	Full backs	O'Donnell, Walker
Fitzpatrick, Buell, Byrnes	Half backs	Taylor, Stubbs, Kizberlin
Spavin, Coopor, Young, Mason, Grundy	Forwards	Higgins, Bohannan, Jones, Jamison, Salter.

Referee—Mr. A. Gray. Linesmen—H. Humphries and T. Fletcher. Goals kicked—Higgins and Jones.

To Make Football Less Dangerous.

In a football game between the Orientals eleven and the Iron Cross teams on the grounds of the Orientals, Ocean Avenue, near Oriental Avenue, Jersey City, Saturday, the elevens tried a suggestion made by William Everett Hicks, that instead of waiting for the man with the ball to cry down, when he fell with it, the referee should call the down when the pigskin struck the ground on a down. It was a hot contest throughout, but not a person was injured. So evenly were the teams matched, and so hard was the battle fought, that the Iron Cross men managed to win by the score of 6 to 0, only on a fumble of the Orientals.

After the game Matthew Armstrong, right tackle of the Orientals, and one of the best players in New-Jersey, said: "The suggestion was a success. Heretofore the man with the ball has been sat on, piled on, jumped on, to force him to cry down. The other side had to do it in self-protection, since, if they got off of him before he cried down, he might pick up the ball and run with it. By this new way all the piling on top of the under man is made unnecessary. When Referee Dodge called down, the under man was instantly let up.

"Instead of a mass of legs and arms piled up you would often see only two or three in the fall together, for the reason that before the others could jump on the pile the referee had called down. The game was played more quickly, as there were no tangles of bodies to untie, and no delays for injured men. With all this improvement not a point in the game lost interest."

Princeton's Bright Outlook.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Already Princeton enthusiasts are beginning to look forward to next year's team. The highest hopes are entertained for a successful season. But two members of this year's eleven will graduate next Spring—Capt. Lea and Centre Rush Gailey. All the other players are members of either the present junior, sophomore, or freshman class, and are expected to return to college next Fall. If the new class should fail to bring in any promising material, it is believed that Substitutes Thompson and Crowdis can be developed into 'Varsity men, and there are several good men for other positions who have been developed as substitutes this season.

On the whole, the outlook is bright. A Captain has not yet been chosen for the coming season. The logical candidates are Riggs, Rhodes, Rosengarten, and Tyler, all members of the junior class, but it seems not unlikely that the usual custom of choosing a junior for the position will this year be overruled, as it was two years ago in Capt. Trenchard's case, and Garret Cochran of the sophomore class elected to lead the Tigers. Cochran has usually acted as Captain in Lea's absence this year, and has shown exceptional ability as a general. The new Captain will be elected within the next two weeks.

Union's New Football Captain.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 1.—George J. Sweetland of Dryden, N. Y., has been elected Captain of Union's football team for the season of 1896. He is a brother of Sweetland of the Cornell team who played right guard at Union last year. The new Captain played centre rush his freshman and sophomore years, but this year has played full back. He is the heaviest man on the team and plays a good game.

BUSY WEEK FOR TROTTERS.

Hundreds on Sale at the Garden—To Review Turf Disputes.

Beginning with the Horse Show, the light harness steppers have been very much in evidence during November, and this month they still claim attention in this vicinity. The current week is a specially busy one in trotting circles, including, as it does, an important sale of stock at Madison Square Garden, and the meeting of a court that deals solely with harness racing, a little further up town. At the same time there is a somewhat similar turf tribunal in session at Chicago, so that, although the sulkies are at rest, there is plenty of life among those who make their business with the breeding farms and the driving parks.

It was early in 1886 that what is popularly known as the "boom" in trotting stock began in a public way. The occasion was the placing at auction on the metropolitan market of the first consignment from the late Leland Stanford's big ranch at Menlo Park, California. Before this, Palo Alto Farm had made quite a reputation on the turf, and the facile pen of "Hark Comstock," the active member of the firm of Peter C. Kellogg & Co., had brought out the points of excellence in blood lines possessed by its young fliers. The sale was a record-breaker in the amount realized for this introductory selection from Palo Alto, but subsequent shipments from there, as well as other California trotting nurseries, were even more in demand.

The private sales which Senator Stanford made to rich Eastern fanciers also yielded him a large return—$125,000 paid for Arion, by J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston, being still the top figure for a trotting stallion. Robert Bonner's purchase of Sunol for $41,000 also remains as the high-water mark for a mare.

Since the death of the multi-millionaire, who was the foremost breeder of the age, the farm has been somewhat circumscribed in its operations, but has not ceased to produce notable performers. Electioneer and his fastest son, Palo Alto, have both paid the debt of nature, along with Piedmont, General Benton, and other progenitors of speed that Mr. Stanford secured at a large outlay. Their descendants continue to prove the merits of these great sires, and the lot of fifty-one which is to be disposed of at the Garden to-morrow is headed by a very promising young stallion. He is Rio Alto, a son of Palo Alto and the great brood mare Elsie by General Benton. Foaled in 1891, Rio Alto received the kindergarten and early track education in vogue at Menlo Park, and at two years earned a record of 2:22¾ in the third heat of his maiden engagement at Sacramento. In his three-year-old form the colt reduced this twice, finally scoring 2:16½ in the first heat of a race at San José.

As this latest draft from this famous farm were shipped Nov. 20, and reached here yesterday morning at 3:45 o'clock, stopping four days at Lincoln, Neb., the trip across the continent is a record breaker for actual running time. Three of the consignments, including the fast mare Alejandri, with a mark of 2:15¾, were brought over previously so that the cars that made this flying journey contained forty-eight head. Frank W. Coney, the Superintendent at Palo Alto, is in charge, and through the courtesy of the Live Stock Society, permission was granted to take them directly to the Garden. Every one of the troop arrived in good condition, and there were many visitors to see them as soon as they were in shape to be shown.

Rio Alto is a strapping bay of 16 hands, not unlike his sire, but a more attractive trotter in every way. He was the centre of attraction, and as Mr. Coney remarked, "No better specimen ever came from the farm." Though this fleet, young stallion and the black mare Alejandri already mentioned are the only ones in the lot that have records, there are numerous colts and fillies whose blood lines entitle them to go fast. Besides eight others by Palo Alto, there are sons and daughters of Advertiser, Azmoor, Whips, (sire of Azote,) Piedmont, Truman, Langton, and Lone Pine, brother of Palo Alto.

After the Californians are disposed of to-morrow, there will follow a dozen from J. Malcolm Forbes, whose farm is at Pankapog, Mass. Two of these are yearlings by Arion, and the rest are by sires that have made a reputation in the stud. Tuesday evening will be occupied by three other consignments, the largest from Babcock Farm, Hornellsville. On Wednesday breeders like J. W. Daly of Mount Kisco, and Col. John E. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., will place their mares on the market.

E. R. Bowne and A. De Cordova, who were associated at Chetolah Farm, North Branch, N. J., have decided to dissolve the partnership and let the public value their stock. This puts New-Jersey's former champion stallion, Mahogany, with a race record of 2:12¼, on the market, along with Nutshell and other well-bred young trotters. Among the important individual consignments is that of Mr. Lewis G. Tewksbury, who sends his fast mare, Zembia, with 2:13¼ to her credit, single, and 2:13½ in double harness.

The most important offering of Thursday is the first batch for the closing-out sale of historic Stony Ford Farm in Orange County, where Electioneer himself was foaled. Charles Backman has been a breeder of world-wide fame, and after more than thirty years of experience has decided to retire. He will sell about seventy head, commencing Thursday evening, and the rest of the stud, some one hundred and twenty-five in number, are to be offered a few weeks later. H. D. & R. C. Thompson of Malone, N. Y., are also about to give up the rearing of trotters as a business, and eleven of their collection are included in Thursday's programme. There are mixed lots for Friday, and altogether this promises to be the notable trotting sale of the year.

While the auctioneers are busy at the Garden, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will convene at the Murray Hill Hotel for the regular December session. The court opens Tuesday evening, and will sit till the present docket of appeals is cleared away.

There are no cases of a sensational nature, so far as is known unofficially, and the only one of local interest has been settled out of court. This was the appeal of Charles Nolan, a Philadelphia turfman, against the action of the judges at Fleetwood Park last June, when they decided two dead heats between his stallion, Falkland, and Jacob Ruppert's colt, Prince Ruppert. As these horses also won heats for themselves, Mr. Nolan contended that the rest of the field should have been sent to the stable. He made a formal protest, including an objection to the calling of the last heat after sundown, a violation of the State racing law, and when it was too dark to plainly see the gait of the contestants, which is forbidden by the rules of the National Association.

As Falkland had a good season later, and Mr. Nolan did well at Fleetwood's Grand Circuit meeting, he decided to abandon the appeal, so that the knotty point regarding dead heats is not likely to come before the board this week.

Secretary Morse has been after evidence to spot a suspected ringer called Yaller Girl, supposed to be Lucy M., and if he has succeeded the board will be asked to expel the buckskin mare and those connected with her masquerading excursion.

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MR. PORTER WON THE CUP.

Played Excellent Golf in the Rockaway Tournament.

WOODSBURG, L. I., Dec. 1.—For three days the members of the Rockaway Hunting Club have been playing a handicap golf tournament on the Cedarhurst links for the Col. Bogey Cup. The contest closed late yesterday afternoon, and the cup, for which nearly two score of expert golfers have been striving, passed into the possession of H. H. Porter, Jr., he having made a net score of 45, only four points above the Col. Bogey score of 41. His victory came in the nature of a surprise, as it was generally believed that either Daniel Chauncey, who won the H. O. Tallmadge Pitcher on the St. Andrew's links this year, and who is the present Secretary of the United States Golfing Association, or Albert Francke, who holds the club's record for the course of eighteen holes, would carry off the honors. The following is the score:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. H. Alden	50	4	46
Dr. F. T. Brown	51	4	47
Frank Ballard	67	10	57
R. L. Burton	60	10	50
M. S. Burrill	51	4	47
E. L. Burrill	60	10	50
H. B. Case	50	7	47
J. E. Cowdin	50	3	47
Daniel Chauncey	48	*	48
R. T. Francke	58	8	50
Dr. Leo Francke	62	10	52
Albert Francke	47	*	47
E. S. Goadby	83	7	76
A. G. Hodges	52	3	49
R. H. Hoadley	54	7	47
Foxhall Keene	47	*	47
J. C. Kilbreth	54	8	46
E. La Montagne, Jr.	57	8	49
Rene La Montagne	62	11	51
N. T. Lawrence	71	11	60
H. H. Porter, Jr.	55	10	45
E. K. Stowe	52	4	48
T. J. Taylor	50	1	49
F. J. Winston	55	5	50

*Scratch.

SWIMMING AT NEW MANHATTAN.

A Goose Chase Proves Amusing—Long-Distance Diving.

The continuation of the weekly aquatic carnival at the New Manhattan Athletic Club was attended by a large number of members and their friends yesterday. A burlesque was given by Prof. Paul J. Tustin of the Pacific coast, who apparently accidently fell in the tank with his clothes on, and clevely feigned a drowning man. The majority of the spectators thought it only too real, and shouted to one of the attendants, who was in the water, to go to his assistance. He did, and brought the professor out in the orthodox life-saving manner.

A new feature was the goose contest, which was a laughable affair. Four geese were put in the tank at the opposite end to the contestants, who, on the signal being given, had to dive in, catch a goose, and bring it back to the starting point. It was not a very easy matter, as the birds would dive directly they were approached.

The results were:

Tub Race, Handicap, One Length, 100 Feet—Won by M. Metzler, (5 seconds;) E. M. Vandervoort, (scratch,) second; Dr. C. T. Adams, (5 seconds,) third; won by 6 feet. Time—0:50 2-5.

Diving Through an 18-inch Ring—Won by E. M. Vandervoort; M. Metzler second, G. Shamberg third.

100-Foot Scratch Swimming Race.—Won by W. R. Grace, E. M. Vandervoort second, C. L. Greenhall third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Raft-Pegging Contest.—Won by R. H. Farjeon, G. Shamberg second, M. Metzler third. Time—3:10.

Diving for Distance.—Won by E. M. Vandervoort, with a dive of 175 feet; Dr. C. T. Adams, second, with a dive of 145 feet, and W. R. Grace, third, with a dive of 125 feet.

Goose Race.—Won by M. Metzler, G. Shamberg second, J. Ward third. Time—1:34.

200-Foot Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. R. Grace, (10 seconds;) G. Shamberg, (scratch,) second, and J. Ward, (10 seconds,) third.

NEW INDOOR RECORDS.

Excellent Running and Jumping in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

The new Thirteenth Regiment Armory at Jefferson and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, was the scene of an exceptionally brilliant set of athletic games Saturday night. The meeting was the joint promotion of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, and the Polytechnic Preparatory Athletic Association. The programme was varied and lengthy, and every event brought out scores of ambitious competitors. In the half-mile novice race, the numbers were so large that it took four heats to arrive at a decision, a case unparalleled in the annals of athletic sports. Two new indoor records were established.

Gabe Hollander of the Pastime Athletic Club started from scratch in the half-mile run, and, although harassed by a large field, romped home an easy winner in 2:00 4-5, supplanting E. W. Hjertsberg's old record of 2:01 2-5.

Several spills were witnessed in the two-mile bicycle race. R. R. Baker of the Century Wheelmen received a bad gash in the forehead, having bumped against an iron pillar.

Summaries:

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—T. J. Graham, (6 yards,) first; M. P. Lynch, Bay Ridge A. C., (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—C. Gravenhorst, Kings County A. C., (4½ yards,) first; D. Prichard, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:11. Third Heat—A. Schroder, Bay Ridge A. C., (6 yards,) first; D. H. Jackson, (1½ yards,) second. Time—0:11. Fourth Heat—T. Cowperthwaite, F. N. Y. C., (4 yards,) first; I. McIntyre, St. Bartholomew A. C., (4 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Sixth Heat—T. C. Lichenstein, Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, (1 yard,) first; M. P. Halpin, New-York A. C., (1½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Seventh Heat—George M. Sands, New-York A. C., (scratch,) first; C. McClelland, Y. M. C. A., New-York, (6 yards,) second. Time—0:11. Eighth Heat—W. Cohen, New-York C., (6½ yards,) first; J. W. Cross, Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:11. Ninth Heat—J. Ward, National A. C., (5 yards,) first; J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C., (3 yards,) second. Time—0:11. Tenth Heat—J. J. McCormack, Brooklyn, (5 yards,) first; M. J. Regan, Xavier A. C., (1½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Eleventh Heat—J. A. Larkin, Xavier A. C., (3½ yards,) first; B. Sandford, New-Jersey A. C., (5 yards,) second. Time—0:11.

Second Trials.—First Heat—Schroder first. Time—0:11. Second Heat—Cowperthwaite first. Time—0:10 4-5. Third Heat—Cohen first. Time—0:10 4-5. Fifth Heat—Regan first. Time—0:10 3-5. Final Heat—Schroder first, Cross second, Cowperthwaite third. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard, Polytechnic Preparatory, (Boys Under Sixteen Years of Age.)—J. F. Thompson first, D. B. Tobey second. Time—0:12.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, (Confined to Members of the National Guard.)—G. G. Hollander, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) first; E. W. Hjertsberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards,) second; I. I. W. Mills, Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:00 4-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap, (National Guard.)—First Heat—W. Du Bois, Twenty-third Regiment, (1½ yards,) first; H. S. Lyons, Seventh Regiment, (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—T. Lichenstein, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, (scratch,) first; H. I. Whitney, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (1½ yards,) second. Time—0:11. Third Heat—E. J. Harbordt, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, (2 yards,) first; W. G. Dann, Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, (4½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth Heat—H. B. Sargent, Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, (5 yards,) first; J. R. Were, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:11 2-5. Final Heat—Du Bois first, Lichenstein second, Harbordt third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—First Heat—G. W. Young, Kings County Wheelmen, (160 yards,) first; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. No time taken. Second Heat—J. Bindrim, Liberty Wheelmen, (90 yards,) first; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. Time—5:11 3-5. Third Heat—J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) first; C. J. Liebald, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second. Final Heat—Young first, Goodman second, Bindrim third. Time—5:07 4-5.

220-Yard Scratch, (Polytechnic Preparatory Only.)—C. D. Roff first, F. P. Taylor second, H. B. Mason third. Time—0:27 1-5.

100-Yard Scratch, (Polytechnic Preparatory A. A.)—H. P. Mason first, C. D. Roff second, F. P. Taylor third. Time—0:11.

300-Yard Handicap, (All in One Heat.)—E. J. Harbordt, V. B. C. and Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, (8 yards,) first; G. A. Coombs, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch,) second; I. McIntyre, St. B. A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:30 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Andy Walsh, Xavier A. C., (scratch,) first; E. H. Baynes, (95 yards,) second; Bertram Noyes, Elizabeth, N. J., (75 yards,) third. Time—4:26. The best on record for an indoor track.

Exhibition Running High Jump.—M. F. Sweeney, Xavier A. C. Height, 6 feet 3⅝ inches, equaling the world's indoor record, made by Sweeney himself a year ago.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—James H. Rielly, Institute A. C., (1½ inches,) first; actual jump 5 feet 8 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—H. B. Mason first, with a put of 31 feet 9 inches; C. Roff second, 30 feet 2 inches; W. J. Rooney third, 29 feet 4 inches.

880-Yard Run, (Novice.)—B. H. Brooks, Polytechnic Preparatory A. A., first; T. W. Brenan, Williamsburg A. A., second; J. Burns, New-York C., third. Time—2:10 4-5.

Erne to Meet Dixon.

Frank Erne of Buffalo, who is slated to meet George Dixon, the feather weight champion, for ten rounds in the New Manhattan Athletic Club next Thursday night, will arrive in this city this afternoon. Erne has been training industriously for the bout for over three weeks, and is in excellent condition. He will finish up his training at an up-town clubhouse, and will be assisted in his work by Prof. Mike Donovan, the boxing instructor of the New-York Athletic Club, who will also give him a few points. Erne is confident that he will lower Dixon's colors, and his friends in Buffalo are of the opinion that if ever Dixon was made to fight he will when he meets Erne. An eight-round bout will be between "Jimmy" Franey of Portland, Oregon, and "Harry" Fisher of Brooklyn. The curtain raiser will be between "Matt" Matthews of this city and "Tom" Fraser of Brooklyn, eight rounds.

Will Ride the Last Relay.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Lieut. F. P. Libbey, and Private E. A. Pitkin of the Second Separate Cycle Company, National Guard of the District of Columbia, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. They are to carry the message sent this morning by relay cycles from Gen. Miles, in Washington, to Governors Island, on the last relay from this city to the Barge Office. They will be paced from this city by Capt. Staubach of the New-York National Guard.

Lieut. Libbey said he did not expect the relay from Trenton to this city would arrive on time, because of bad going south of Philadelphia. He said his observations of the roads as he came northward by train led him to this conclusion. He would be ready, however, to carry the message at the appointed hour, 3 A. M.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

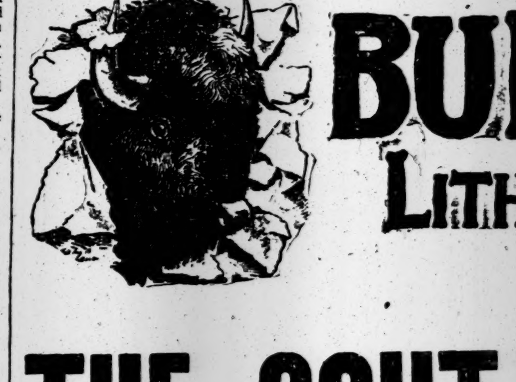
—There will be a musical ride and reception at the Columbus Bicycle Academy, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, this evening.

—Over $948 had been raised last week for the Buffalo-Niagara Falls Cycle Path. The exact route will be settled upon at once.

—Harlem Wheelmen will hold a reception this evening at the Ellerslie, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at 8:30.

—Euchre and Kaffeeklatsch is the programme for the Kings County Wheelmen this evening at their clubhouse.

—Berlin (Germany) has over thirty-eight cycling clubs, with a membership of 6,300 [illegible].



BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

SPRING NO. 2.

THE GOUT WATER.

ITS VALUE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE, CALCULI, ETC., ETC., ETC.

A Natural Table Water and the Best of All.

ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. D., M. A., LL. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c.

"Buffala Lithia Spring, of Virginia, contains WELL DEFINED traces of LITHIA and IS ALKALINE. This water has been used WITH GREAT ADVANTAGE IN GOUTY RHEUMATIC and RENAL AFFECTIONS. It is the best TABLE WATER known to me, and I have some experience with them all."

Dr. THOMAS H. BUCKLER, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent of Uric Acid: "I have frequently used

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with good results in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout and Rheumatism, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe from Coleman & Rogers of Baltimore. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in which it is found in this water."

Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New-York: "For the past four years I have used

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in the treatment of all chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in GOUTY and RHEUMATIC subjects with marked benefit."

Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, of New-York, Surgeon-General U. S. Army (Retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New-York, &c.:

"I have for some time made use of the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in cases of affections of the Nervous System, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the Buffalo Water certainly acts better than any extemporaneous solution of the Lithia Salts."

JAMES L. CABELL, M. D., A. M., LL. D., former Professor Physiology and Surgery University of Virginia, and former President of the National Board of Health:

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In the *LITHAEMIC condition is a well-known Therapeutic resource."

*LITHAEMIC "SUPPRESSED" or "LATENT" GOUT.

HUNTER M'GUIRE, M. D., LL. D., President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.:

"In Uric Acid, Gravel and indeed in diseases generally dependent upon a uric acid diathesis,

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is a remedy of extraordinary potency. I have prescribed it in cases of Rheumatic Gout, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have used it also in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy."

DR. G. HALSTEAD BOYLAND, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, formerly Professor in the Baltimore Medical College:

"The best results which I have witnessed from any remedy in SUPPRESSED GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT and all GOUTY and RHEUMATIC affections have been from

Buffalo Lithia Water

"In Stone in the Bladder and Renal Calculi of the Red Lithic Acid and the White Phosphatic Variety, the Solvent power of this Water is unmistakable."

DR. WILLIAM B. TOWLES, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all Diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to

Buffalo Lithia Water

I have witnessed highly beneficial results from this water in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys."

DR. HARVEY L. BYRD, former President and Professor of Practical Medicine in the Baltimore Medical College:

"When suffering from very troublesome and alarming symptoms, due to an inherited GOUTY DIATHESIS, I was entirely relieved by

Buffalo Lithia Water

Spring No. 2. And I will add that in GOUTY affections generally this Water is unsurpassed, if indeed it is equaled by any water known to the profession."

Buffalo Lithia Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00, F. O. B at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent FREE to any address.

Druggists wishing a Winter supply of this water should order at once.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

MR. PABST TO SUE FOR A DIVORCE

Margaret Mather's Husband Seeks Legal Separation.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Gustav Pabst will bring the suit for divorce against his wife in a Dakota court. Mrs. Margaret Mather Pabst left for New-York yesterday.

Her departure at this time has given rise to a rumor to the effect that the terms of settlement between herself and her husband have been agreed to, and that she has gone to take up her residence in the East.

It has been learned that Mr. Pabst has gone to South Dakota, where he will remain until he secures a legal residence, when it is his intention to bring the suit.

Pittsburg Athletic Clubs Organize.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 1.—A meeting of athletic clubs was held here to-day to organize a new governing body in local amateur athletics. It was a continuation of a similar meeting held a week earlier, and grew out of the action of the Amateur Athletic Union in suspending everybody connected with the National tournament held under the management of the North Side Athletic Club.

It was decided to meet next Thursday to elect officers and complete the organization. It is intended to hold tournaments and similar events under the sanction of the new organization, and to hold it in readiness to join with any movement made to organize a National athletic association independent of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Ends Its Centenary Celebration.

The centennial services of the old Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, near Spring Street, which began last Sunday, were ended last night with a song and praise service conducted by the Rev. Daniel McCortney, D. D., pastor of the church. During the week a number of services have been held in the church in celebration of its one hundredth anniversary, and the Rev. John Parker and leading Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist ministers have taken part.

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ELEGANT DESIGNS, BEAUTIFUL FINISHES.

The best lamp made—up-to-date in every respect. Call and see it (a thousand varieties), also our Fine Brass Tables, with Onyx Tops. Buy only "Miller" lamps from dealers. Write for Catalogue.

EDWARD MILLER & CO., { Manufacturers, Established 1844.
28 and 30 West Broadway, and 66 Park Place, New York.
☞ For cool weather buy a "Miller" oil heater.

Bicycles.

BARGAINS IN

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

We have a limited number of Second-Hand and Shopworn WHEELS,

All 1895 Models,

for Men, Youths, and Women, which we will dispose of at

LOW FIGURES.

May be seen at our Salesrooms,

35 BARCLAY ST.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. 232 East 75th St.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town..............1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington...................515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.[illegible]	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	[illegible]	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.......	1.[illegible]	.50	.30	.....	.03

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London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	12
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Sales	12
Bankers' Cards	11	Lost and Found	11
Bicycles	3	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
Business Opportunities	7	Proposals	7
City Flats To Let	12	Public Notices	7
City Items	5	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Referees' Notices	12
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	11	Surrogate Notices	12
Financial	11	Teachers	7
Furs Repaired	7	Travelers' Guide	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7
Help Wanted	10		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Faust—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Flower and Butterfly Exhibition—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Denise—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New-York—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—Beau Brummell—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TIFFANY'S STUDIOS—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
The Congressional Programme.
Youthful Masked Burglars Caught.
A Passenger Train on Fire.
Turkish Soldiers Slay Armenians.
Jessie Seymour Recovers.
Planning to Invade Ecuador.
Policeman Let Prisoner Escape.
An Armed Ghost in Sag Harbor.

Page 2
Preacher Feicke in His Saloon.
The Strike May End To-day.
After Offices in Brooklyn.

Page 3
Sports at the Colleges.

Page 5
Filibustering Expedition to Cuba.
The New-Jersey Legislature.
Mr. Proctor Consults Mr. Platt.
Accidentally Shot Her Sister.
Stormy Meeting of D. A. No. 49.
Firebug Blum Caught in Boston.

Page 6
Why Dr. Parkhurst Believes.
The Madonna of Guadaloupe.
Ceremony of Institution.
A Big Brooklyn Church.
Ethical Societies and Religion.
Dr. Abbott on Socialism.
A Bayonne Pastor Removed.

Page 7
Bank President Helmer Guilty.

Page 8
Five Tilly Foster Miners Buried.
Why Mihan Took Poison.
Digging for Campbell's Body.
Theatrical Gossip.
New-York Diamond Thief Caught.
Peiser Was Arrested Again.

Page 9
Report of Controller Eckels.
Colorado Mining Stocks Rising.
After Insurance Companies.
Hall Caine Pleased with His Visit.

Page 10
News of the German Capital.
In Memory of Brooklyn Elks.
Union League's Next President.

Page 11
The Financial Markets.
Le Pere a Catholic Again.

Page 12
News of the Colleges.
The Courts.
In the Real Estate Field.

THE QUEST

From The Spectator.

O Time, where hast thou laid
My Self of yesterday?
Where at his tomb I prayed,
I come again to pray—
'Tis empty! Who has hither strayed
And taken him away?

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	34	29	32
6 A. M.	34	29	31
9 A. M.	35	31	33
12 M.	35	37	39
4 P. M.	37	43	43
6 P. M.	37	41	42
9 P. M.	35	42	42
12 P. M.	36	42	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.........38.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.........36.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.........38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.........40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Colder at Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SPEAKER'S MODERATION.

"History will award us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may award us praise in this for what we do not do." "We must not forget that our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business. Rather than run risks, we can afford to wait until well-matured plans give us assurances of permanent benefit."

These few sentences from the remarks of Mr. REED, when accepting the unanimous nomination of the majority for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, appear to us words of good augury. They are certainly not threatening. They are not only very different from, but entirely opposed to, the rather thoughtless and ill-advised clamor of some of the Republican journals—a clamor that was more the expression of recent triumph at the polls than of real opinion or desire as to the policy of the party in the current session. And Mr. REED's remarks bear an interpretation that renders them more than negatively reassuring. They may be taken as indicating the fixed view of the Speaker that the session should be kept free from merely partisan and contentious action, and should be devoted to sincere efforts to restore business confidence by positive legislation.

Of course, if this is to be the purpose of Congress, the propositions of the majority will not be on lines that must arouse the opposition of the minority in the House and of the Executive on principle. The majority will seek to find a common ground as to which the serious and patriotic men of both parties can agree. Exactly what that ground will be must be determined by study and consultation. But it will not be difficult to find, if it be sought in earnest. Naturally the action of Congress must be directed to the question of increasing the revenue for the purpose of strengthening the Treasury in maintaining the absolute stability of the currency. There are means to this end other than an increase of the revenue, and these also should be considered. It is indeed possible that they will be found ample without touching the revenue, and, if so, the path will be clearer and straighter. Authority for the Treasury to borrow on short-term bonds or on Treasury bills at a low rate of interest, with the progressive funding of the legal-tender notes of 1890, would very probably accomplish all that would be needed. At any rate, judicious internal taxation would yield all the additional revenue required without disturbing business. If the problem be approached in the spirit that Mr. REED's remarks may be taken as indicating, the country has good reason to hope that results of great and lasting advantage will be obtained.

IMPORTED STEEL RAILS.

The signing of a contract for the importation of 10,000 tons of steel rails will probably induce some of our McKinley contemporaries to assert that the reduction of the tariff duty from $13.44 to $7.84 per ton has already begun to "paralyze" the domestic steel rail industry. The truth is, however, that the importation has been invited and caused by the greed of the Steel Rail Combination, which persists in exacting a ring price out of all fair proportion to the cost of raw materials or the price of other similar products. This price is $28 per ton at Eastern mills, and $29 at mills in the West.

There has been permitted no such competition as would show what is a fair price for steel rails in this country. Last year, when the cost of raw materials was so low—Bessemer pig iron selling at lower figures here than in England—the price of rails was kept up by the combination. It costs but very little more to make steel rails than to make steel billets, but the price of billets now is $18 at Pittsburg, while the price of rails there, and elsewhere, is $28. If the price of rails were determined by competition, as the prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets are, it would be impossible to import rails over the duty of $7.84, except at a considerable loss. At present the price of English rails, free on board, is $21.87, and we suppose they can be delivered at this port, duty and charges added, for about $31. Freight charges from American mills must be added to the ring price of $28, but even after this addition has been made rails cannot be imported at this port to advantage. The rails covered by the contract in question are, it is stated, to be shipped to a Pacific or Gulf port, where the cost of domestic rails is considerably increased by freight charges. But imports even at such ports are clearly caused by the unlawful exactions of the domestic combination, exactions which the tariff duty enables them to make, up to a certain point.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Ex-Mayor GRACE accepts as sound the opinion long held and often expressed by THE TIMES that all the Democrats in this city ought to be members of the Democratic Party of the City of New-York, organized as such and to be known by no other name. It is his belief that if the name of Tammany Hall were dropped from the call for the primaries to be held this month "most Democrats who would vote at a primary would respond." But Mr. GRACE thinks the State Democracy should have one Inspector out of three.

A proposition to divide the Inspectorships between two warring factions does not help matters much. Nor are we able to perceive the rainbow of promise in Mr. CROKER's suggestion that the Tammany primaries be "open all day." What assurance does mere all-day opening give of the future management and policies of the party? If a Democrat of brains and character wished to make a suggestion for the good of the party, would he still have to call on Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN? And would Mr. CROKER himself continue to come over the seas about nominating time to tell us that he was entirely out of politics?

We suppose Mr. CROKER understands perfectly the purpose and effect of Democratic reorganization in this city. He knows that a vast majority of the Democrats want to get away from the things of the past. That is what they mean when they talk about re-enrollment. But when they take up the subject of reformed primaries, Mr. CROKER devises the reform.

"They reckon ill who leave me out.
When me they fly, I am the wings."

This is a very good way to keep 60 per cent. of the Democrats outside the regular organization. It is a good way to keep the control in the hands of a small clique. It is also a first-rate way to insure great Republican victories.

If the primaries are to be anything different from the ordinary Tammany primaries, they ought to be held under the management and guarantee of a large representative committee of well-known Democrats, and with Inspectors chosen by that committee. After that honest Democratic procedures would work out the desired result.

COLORADO'S MINING CRAZE.

The large figures which are published in the reports concerning the new speculative craze in and near the gold-mining districts of Colorado may be misleading to those who do not indulge in certain calculations and comparisons which the reports suggest. There are now in Colorado Springs, a city of less than 20,000 people, four Mining Exchanges and 275 mining brokers. At these Exchanges the daily sales are about 1,000,000 shares, although the number is sometimes larger, and the daily sales for all the Exchanges in Colorado are about 5,000,000 shares. These are impressive figures, but when we consider the statement that "one thousand shares of cent stock" is the favorite investment, and the report in our dispatches that "a majority of the stocks traded in are of the cheaper class, ranging in price from a fraction of a cent to 12 or 15 cents per share," the daily transactions become less formidable from a financial point of view.

At the New-York Stock Exchange the sale of 300,000 shares in a day is below the average when the market is fairly active, but there is a difference between a share which sells for a cent, or a fraction of a cent, and a share which sells for $100. We should say that for some time past the average value of shares sold at the New-York Exchange may have been $75, for the heaviest transactions have been in stocks selling in the neighborhood of their par value, or in the range between $60 and par. Now, the price of 300,000 shares at $75 is $22,500,000, to which may be added bond sales of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. But 1,000,000 shares in the four Exchanges of Colorado Springs at 1 cent are only $10,000, and at 10 cents (which is above the average) the price of so many shares is only $100,000; and if in all Colorado 5,000,000 shares are sold in a day, this means, at an average of 10 cents, only $500,000. So much for those impressive figures.

Colorado Springs is a resort for consumptives or persons having weak lungs. Among the residents who have come to the place for their health are many Englishmen, and it is now stated that these gentlemen, being well informed, by private correspondence with friends in London and by published reports, concerning the notable speculative movement in South African gold mines in London and Paris, were instrumental in procuring the establishment of the first of the four Exchanges in this little Colorado city. From this beginning there has grown up a speculative movement in the shares of mines and projects in the neighboring mining district of Cripple Creek—a movement which promises to become very much greater before it loses the impetus now being imparted to it.

Undoubtedly there is much gold at Cripple Creek. The monthly output of the mines there which ship ore to be reduced is now about $1,000,000, and it is probable that this output will be increased. But the ore is shipped and the profits are made by a few mines which are closely held by a few fortunate owners, not by the mines whose shares are sold for "a fraction of a cent," or for 1 cent, or for 15 cents. The shares of these paying mines are not on the Colorado market, with perhaps one or two exceptions. We notice that the shares of one are selling at about $2, but we suspect that the number sold in the Colorado Exchanges is very small. The shares which are "active," at prices ranging from "a fraction of a cent" to 15 cents, and which are sold by the thousand or the hundred thousand, are those of new companies which have not turned a spadeful of earth, or which may be capitalized upon a little hole in the ground from which not an ounce of ore has been taken.

During the last few days such companies have been created and placed upon the market by the score. They own small areas of Colorado soil under which, in some cases, gold-bearing ore may be found if the managers dig deep enough for it. In some instances the small sums received for shares will be expended in digging, and if no gold be found that will be the end of it. In other cases, we presume, there will be no digging whatever. The buyer of such shares takes the chance of selling profitably to some other buyer in the near future, or the chance that the company will find paying ore. He is encouraged and stimulated by no end of stories, some of them true, about the luck of STRATTON or some other Cripple Creek millionaire who was a day laborer two or three years ago.

How far will this Cripple Creek speculative movement spread? It is the hope and desire of the brokers and small investors or traders in Colorado that it will reach Chicago, New-York, and even Europe. Stranger things have happened. If the Colorado shares should be listed in Eastern cities, either in existing Exchanges or in Exchanges established for the purpose, there might be some active trading; but the efforts made to procure a reception of the shares in Chicago and elsewhere have thus far come to nothing.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPORT.

It is high but deserved praise of the present Secretary of the Navy to say that he has worthily carried on the work of his able and distinguished predecessors in building up the new steel fleet. His present report is a record of increased economy and efficiency, both in construction and administration. He has introduced simpler and speedier business methods into the bureau systems, notably in the keeping of accounts; has cut much red tape, and has improved the labor system at navy yards. These are continued advances on lines laid out by Mr. WHITNEY. He shows a reduction of from one-fifth to one-fourth in the price per ton for the nine gunboats and the six torpedo boats contracted for by him, compared with gunboats and torpedo craft built under former administrations, and we may add that the remarkably low bids made on Saturday for the two new battleships illustrate this point. He has further reduced the cost of construction by abolishing the speed-premium system. The prices, too, for armor have come down, and the difficulties that caused long delays in its delivery are ended.

Such facts should aid the Secretary's present request for authority to build two new battleships and twelve torpedo boats. As Congress at its last session authorized two battleships, six gunboats, and three torpedo boats, this new programme must be called moderate. Mr. HERBERT's total estimates, too, are a little less than the last session's actual appropriations, and will probably be somewhat cut down, so that the new ships and torpedo craft can easily be granted, and they are precisely the types that the country needs. No more gunboats or cruisers are required, and Mr. HERBERT's statistics from foreign navies sustain his present demand, which is only a regular installment of the scheme of construction adopted years ago.

His plan is also strengthened by a proposal to create a "first reserve" of battleships and monitors, or coast defenders. Three-fifths of the vessels of these classes and also of torpedo boats, he says, when once "broken in," can thus be held mostly in reserve, with reduced crews. Once a year, or oftener, full crews can take them on short voyages to test their condition and to give officers and men experience in handling them; but at other times they will involve only a slight expense for pay, rations, and coal, and some of them can serve as receiving ships. The merchant liners, our auxiliary cruisers, will constitute the "second reserve," but must have batteries provided for them; indeed, reserve guns, both for them and for the navy, reserve projectiles, and additional torpedoes are among the things asked of Congress.

These views are reinforced by statistics of how foreign countries keep their ships in reserve, and the subject is highly important as an offset to fears of heavy expense for maintenance, should we continue to build large ships. But Mr. HERBERT shows that we need 1,000 more enlisted men, even under existing plans, and suggests also that the President should have authority, for emergencies, to man fully all the reserve ships and the auxiliary cruisers by other enlistments or by calling out the Naval Militia. To this latter body, we may add, he awards high praise, especially for the fine character of its personnel.

He has cordial praise, too, for the excellent work of the Naval War College, for the Naval Academy, where he would advise a reduction in the age limit at entrance, and for our "admirable gun plant" at the Washington yard. He counsels the continuance of the marines afloat as well as on shore, and proposes for them increased usefulness in serving some of the guns aboard ship. He takes satisfaction in the ordnance work, noting the transatlantic triumphs of American armor, the progress made in smokeless powders by the Newport factory, the prospect of working even the twelve-inch guns with hand power, and the adoption of the Lee straight-pull rifle. The completion of the docks at Port Royal and Brooklyn, the latter of which should be ready in June, will give us two Atlantic docks for our largest ships, while the Pacific will have one at Puget Sound. Still another is recommended for the Norfolk yard, and perhaps one in the Gulf. As to the personnel, Mr. HERBERT once more counsels its reorganization, but frankly admits the drawbacks to some existing plans and says he is wedded to no special scheme.

We cannot doubt that Congress will cheerfully respond to the Secretary's moderate proposals of additions to the fleet and thus do its part in a work which has been splendidly prosecuted during the last dozen years.

THE PROVIDENCE ELECTION.

The election of a Democratic Mayor in Providence recalls the history of the organization of the corporation controlling the street railroads of that city, as it was told in THE TIMES last year, when the tariff on sugar was an engaging topic. This is the corporation in which Senator ALDRICH is deeply interested and in which Treasurer SEARLES of the Sugar Trust became a Director. We presume that our readers have not forgotten the story, which attracted much attention at the time when the sugar duties of both the McKinley tariff and the new tariff were subjects of discussion.

It appears that the street railroad company became too greedy, and that a popular revolt was caused by a belief that the company controlled the City Government and the leaders of the Republican Party in the city. The Journal (Republican) says that "voters looked into the methods of the ring and then voted in solid phalanxes where the machine was strongest, to the utter dismay of trolleyism and its allies." And so a Democratic Mayor was elected, and the bolting Republicans, in fusion with the Democrats, control the Board of Aldermen. Mr. ALDRICH's company appears to have caused an interesting and beneficial revolution in the city by its contempt for the public.

TO PROTECT CONSUMERS.

A question of great interest relating to the health of this city, and one which is receiving more and more attention in other parts of the civilized world as the months pass, was discussed at the meeting of the State Board of Health on Friday. The examination of dairy herds throughout the State has not been discontinued, although it has been restricted. Since July 15 the board's committee has inspected 853 head of cattle and has killed 298 of these, which had the disease commonly called consumption; that is to say, nearly 35 per cent. were tuberculous. The tuberculin test was trustworthy in every case. The question under consideration, of which we have spoken, related to methods by which consumers of milk in this city can be protected against the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows, and it was brought forward by President WILSON and Dr. BIGGS of the city's Board of Health.

The State board's committee on tuberculosis has announced that it is the policy of that board to assist all local boards in securing a pure milk supply, so far as tuberculosis is concerned. President WILSON suggested that the Legislature ought to enact a law providing for the sanitary inspection of all the dairy herds from which this city's milk supply is procured, and Dr. BIGGS, director of the city board's bacteriological laboratory, showed that an effective inspection could be made. In the course of the discussion Dr. DONOHOE of the board's committee on bovine tuberculosis remarked that, as 85 per cent. of the milk supply of this city comes from herds in the State, such legislation would purify at least that proportion of the quantity received. The suggestions of President WILSON were referred to a committee, which will report at the next regular meeting.

We have repeatedly predicted that eventually this city, and all other cities in the civilized world, would take effective measures to prevent the sale to their inhabitants of milk carrying the germs of that disease which is the worst scourge of the human race—tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. It is known that a considerable percentage of the milch cows in this country and in other civilized lands have this disease and that the germs of it are discharged from the udders of tuberculous cows with their milk. The sale of such milk in any city can be prevented only by the suppression of the disease in the herds from which the city is supplied. The tuberculin test, when properly applied, is unerring, and by means of it the tuberculous cows in any herd can be detected. The time is coming when every civilized city will forbid the sale within its boundaries of milk from a dairy herd which has not been cleansed of this disease by means of the tuberculin test.

We hope that the Legislature of this State at its coming session will deal wisely with this question. Evidence accumulates that the great death rate from consumption is due in part to infection proceeding from tuberculous milk and beef. The legislative projects advocated by the Board of Health of this city and by the State board should receive the careful attention and favorable treatment which they deserve. But we venture the prediction that if no effective State legislation for the protection of consumers in this city shall be granted, the authorities of the city will in due time take measures which will insure such protection. It is practicable for a city to defend itself against the sale of milk carrying the germs of that disease which causes one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind.

It would be interesting, but is probably impracticable, clearly to trace the influence on French literature of the prizes accorded each year by the French Academy. They are quite numerous—seventy-six in all—and they are offered for a very great variety of writing, though history and poetry enjoy the greatest honors. The sums vary from $80 to $1,000, the average being about $150 each. Forty-one of them are distributed under a legacy of the famous M. DE MONTYON, who is better known through the prizes for "virtue" also distributed by the Academy. Among the winners of the prizes this year there are few names known in this country—FRANCOIS COPPEE, whose play "Pour la Couronne" was honored, being the only one very familiar. The Borden prize of $400 was, however, given to M. J. J. JUSSERAND for his "History of English Literature, from Its Origin to the Renaissance," and this author enjoys a considerable, well-deserved, and increasing reputation here. Obviously, apart from the money awards, the honor of the prizes is eagerly sought. Whether it is of much value in securing readers is an open question. The more important question is whether the prizes bring out new talent, or strongly tend to do so.

If passengers continue to desert the elevated roads much longer at the present rate the wisdom of the Directors in refusing to exchange their old lamps for new ones will soon be conclusively and triumphantly demonstrated. The present contrivances are certainly good enough for empty cars. People who complain simply make themselves ridiculous. If they would only look ahead a few months, as Col. HAIN does, they would see how utterly foolish it would be to buy a lot of real illuminators only to sell them later at a discount to the cable people.

A Mississippi Judge named CAMPBELL—J. A. P. CAMPBELL, to be definite—has come to the conclusion that what the South needs, in order to enter immediately upon a career of peace and prosperity, is for every one of her sons and daughters to adopt the habit of carrying revolvers, bowie knives, brass knuckles, and such other weapons, offensive and defensive, as will not too seriously interfere with the set of their clothes. A good many Southerners, he admits, already "tote guns," and use them with skill and frequency, but the Judge laments that the practice is by no means universal. Even in Mississippi, he says, there are not a few men, otherwise reputable citizens, who trust to courts and the police for protection, while among the women only a small number have as yet provided themselves with any instruments more lethal than bright eyes and bewildering smiles. This condition of affairs fills the judicial person with pain and apprehension. Well it may. As everybody knows, the countries where each inhabitant is a perambulatory fortress, and all differences of opinion are adjusted with steel or lead, are those where civilization grows high and blossoms gloriously. The manners and morals of Central Africa, the suave refinement of mining camps, and the idyllic calm of the Sassoun district are what the South should aim to attain, and the more pistols and daggers its people have and use the sooner a new era will dawn for them.

It is difficult to credit the report that the Pennsylvania Republicans have been alienated from Mr. HARRISON by his "discourtesy." If there is any man on earth whose politics is entirely a matter of pocket, and of his own pocket at that, it is the Pennsylvania Republican. The idea that courtesy or its contrary could affect him in any way is mildly preposterous.

ART NOTES

—Opportunity is given to visit the exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society for one week longer. It is gratifying to note the success of this year's show and to chronicle a fair average of sales, among the latter being works by K. A. Hurlbut, A. T. Van Leer, R. Roebbelen, B. C. Wilcox, K. E. de Golier, S. N. Bradley, Leon Moran, Emily P. Mann, M. A. Rand, R. M. L. Walsh, C. C. Curran, and Rosina E. Sherwood.

—The twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society will open at the National Academy of Design Feb. 3 and close on the 26th of that month. Pictures will be received from the 9th to the 11th of January. One gallery, it is announced, will be reserved for flower pictures. The William T. Evans Prize of $300 will be awarded by the jury of selection.

—Blanks for the Fall exhibition of the National Academy of Design must be sent in by Dec. 2, and pictures will be received on Dec. 10, 11, and 12. The show opens on the 23d of December.

—Early Italian and Gothic art arranged by Henry T. Chapman, Jr., will be the subject of an exhibition at the Lotos Club on Saturday night, Nov. 30. Visitors' days will be Dec. 2 and 3.

—A grandson of Mrs. Siddons fell dead in the London streets the other day. He was an artist, and so poor that he peddled his oil paintings on the sidewalks.

—A collection of paintings by John Lewis Brown, well known in Paris, if not in this city, will be shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries from Nov. 27 to Dec. 5.

—Drawings by George du Maurier will be shown at the Wunderlich Galleries from Nov. 23 to Dec. 21, from 9 until 6 o'clock.

Complicated Sea-Going Mechanisms.

W. Laird Clowes, in The Fortnightly Review.

That newly and hastily commissioned fast craft of modern types are, under our present system, peculiarly liable to break-down is, unhappily, no fresh discovery. All recent manoeuvres have taught the same obvious lesson. Yet, instead of altering the system which is to blame, the authorities, year after year, have steadily pursued a policy which, as commonsense as well as experience demonstrates, must be both dangerous and awfully expensive. We have certain vessels—torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats—the machinery of which is complicated, and in parts almost as delicate as that of the most elaborate chronometer, and which is, moreover, quite different in character from the machinery with which in ordinary service naval officers and men have opportunities of making themselves acquainted. Prudence would suggest that such craft should never be intrusted to people who have not especial experience.

To put strangers into them is alike unfair to the builders and designers, dangerous to the personnel, risky to the vessels, antagonistic to service efficiency, and costly to the public purse. But, with very few exceptions, strangers are always put into them, and that at short notice. It is in complete conformity with our gloriously haphazard manner of doing everything. The very natural result this year was that, out of twenty-five destroyers and boats (including both Dasher and Contest) engaged, thirteen came to grief of a more or less severe kind. It was not the fault of the builders; it was not the fault of the officers or the men, for humanity is not born with the heaven-sent gift of ability to manage any strange craft that may be encountered; it was chiefly and mainly the fault of the system. What ought to be done has been pointed out over and over again by writers and speakers both in and out of the service. There should be always a considerable number of destroyers and boats in commission at home and abroad, and all officers and men who may be liable to be called upon to serve in similar vessels should be systematically passed through them.

Experience gained in a 127-foot boat of the year 1886 is of little or no use toward the conduct of a 200-foot destroyer of 1895. Boilers are different; engines are different; speed is different; turning capacity is different; sea-going qualities are different. Experience gained in a bath chair would be about equally useful toward the proper management of a racing bicycle. And thus, although a few officers and men, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, do occasionally get some practice in boats of old type, it does not follow that they are much more competent than their fellows who have spent their time in slow gunboats in China or the Red Sea for taking charge of a Bruizer or a Surly. The lesson, taught often enough before, has been this year so convincingly illustrated and accentuated, that I cannot suppose that it will be any longer neglected.

FOR THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

Concert by the Liederkranz, the Arion Maennerchor, Orchestra, and Eminent Soloists.

A concert for the benefit of the German Hospital and Dispensary was given last evening in Carnegie Hall. The house was filled with an audience that was delighted by the excellent programme admirably presented by the soloists, chorus, and orchestra.

The soloists were Frau Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, piano; Frau Dr. Elise Erdtmann, soprano; M. Marsick, violinist, and Mr. Julius Scheuch, baritone. The concerted singing was by the German Liederkranz, under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Zoellner and the Arion Maennerchor, directed by Julius Lorenz. The orchestra, which throughout the evening in all its work was deserving of especial praise, was directed by both leaders, as the selections might require. This was the programme:

1. "Concert Overture"..........Joachim Raff
   Dirigent, Herr Julius Lorenz.
2. "Deutsches Heldenrequiem Zur Erinnerung an die 1870-71 gefallenen Krieger"..
   Heinrich Zoellner
   Fuer Maennerchor, Sopran Solo, un Orchester.
   Deutscher Liederkranz.
   Sopran solo, Frau Dr. Elise Erdtmann.
3. Klavier solo mit orchester, "Scherzo," 3 Satz aus dem D moll Conzert..........Littolf
   Frau Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.
4. Zwei Maennerchoere a Capella—
   (a) "Villanella alla Napolitana....B. Donati
   (b) "Der Kaefer und die Blume".W. H. Veit
   Arion Maennerchor.
5. Violin concerto mit orchester.....Mendelssohn
   M. Marsick.
6. Overture, "Donna Diana".E. N. von Resnieck
   Dirigent, Herr Heinrich Zoellner.
7. Zwei Maennerchoere a Capella—
   (a) "Es ist ein' Ros' Entsprungen".Praetorius
   (b) "Wenn Alle Bruennleinfliessen"..
   Baldamus
   Deutscher Liederkranz.
8. Violin soli—
   (a) Lieder ....Marsick
   (b) Czarda ....Hubay
   M. Marsick.
9. Kriegsgesang aus dem "Feuerkreuz"
   M. Bruch
   Bariton Solo, Arion Maennerchor und Orchester.
   Solo, Herr Julius Scheuch.

In no public concert in years have the choruses which sang last evening been heard to better advantage. There was unstinted praise and applause for the directors, many in the audience hearing the musical organizations for the first time under their direction. Mr. Zoellder's own composition was beautifully sung by Frau Erdtmann and the Liederkranz. The orchestra part, so perfectly played, added much to the work.

The Arions's two songs were given in the inimitable manner characteristic of the organization, the piano solo by Frau Bloomfield-Zeisler showed well her wonderful skill, and M. Marsick delighted the audience with the selections he had chosen. The closing number, with Mr. Scheuch as the soloist, merited the applause bestowed upon it. The young man has a splendid voice, well trained, and he uses it with artistic effect.

London's Annual Budget.

From The North American Review.

London's annual budget, as nearly as I am able to estimate it, for taking care of between five and six millions of people is as follows:

Cost of lighting	$26,000,000
Water supply	10,000,000
Police	9,500,000
Schools	10,000,000
Streets	10,000,000
Paupers	12,000,000
Private charities and hospitals of all kinds	20,000,000
Health	3,500,000
Fire protection	650,000
Interest on debt	5,000,000
Total	$107,150,000

As an off-set for this enormous expenditure we have an income that when compared with the rest of England is simply gigantic. The assessed rental value of houses for London is upward of $180,000,000, nearly 30 per cent. of the total for all England; net profits of trades or professions, $265,000,000, or over 41 per cent. In the schedules relating to particular properties and public companies, London represents nearly 60 per cent., or a total of $445,000,000, and in salaries and fees nearly 70 per cent., or $115,000,000, a total annual income exceeding $1,000,000,000.

Perhaps these astounding totals representing incomes may give American readers some idea of the volume of earnings that pour annually into the coffers of this great centre of the world's wealth, trade, and commerce.

The items of expense given in the table above only represent the more striking expenditures. It would be safe to estimate the total cost in round figures, say at $110,000,000. Nearly a quarter of this goes for furnishing artificial light; another quarter for pauperism and charities. London's gas bill represents nearly one-third the amount expended for gas by the United Kingdom. Nor is the item of pauperism and charities large when we bear in mind the appalling fact that twenty-seven out of every hundred deaths in this aggregation of humanity occur in public institutions. Every fourth person you meet on the crowded, bustling thoroughfares of living London dies a pauper, an inmate of a hospital or of a lunatic asylum.

Man's Best Friend.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

"Hev a dog, Miss?" says Bob Jakin, wisely. "They're better friends nor any Christian. Lors! it's a fine thing to have a dumb brute fond on you; it'll stick to you, and make no jaw." George Eliot, wise as she was never wrote anything wiser; and her wisdom is still in fashion, even in these fin de siècle days. What does Jerome say? and the chronicler of Montmorency may be supposed to know of what he as talking: "They are much superior to human beings as companions. They do not quarrel or argue with you. They never talk about themselves, but listen to you while you talk about yourself, and keep up an appearance of being interested in the conversation. They never make stupid remarks. They never observe to Miss Brown across a dinner table that they always understood she was very sweet on Mr. Jones (who has just married Miss Robinson.) They never mistake your wife's cousin for her husband, and fancy that you are the father-in-law. And they never ask a young author with fourteen tragedies, sixteen comedies, seven farces, and a couple of burlesques in his desk, why he doesn't write a play. They never say unkind things. They never tell us of our faults, 'merely for our own good.' They do not, at inconvenient moments, mildly remind us of our past follies and mistakes.

"They do not say: 'Oh, yes, a lot of use you are, if you are ever really wanted'—sarcastic like. They never inform us, like our inamoratas sometimes do, that we are not nearly so nice as we used to be. We are always the same to them. He is very imprudent, a dog is. He never makes it his business to inquire whether you are in the right or in the wrong, never bothers as to whether you are going up or down upon life's ladder, never asks whether you are rich or poor, silly or wise, sinner or saint. You are his pal. That is enough for him, and come luck or misfortune, good repute or bad, honor or shame, he is going to stick to you, to comfort you, guard you, give his life for you, if need be—foolish, brainless, soulless dog!"

The Reward of Merit.

From Men, Cities, and Events. Beatty Kingston.

One of the institutions of Combe Florey was a handsome china bowl, half filled with colored wafers, such as were then in general use for closing letters, and placed in the centre of Sydney Smith's huge writing table, just behind a "presentation" inkstand of massive silver, which he spoke of as his "fount of inspiration." On the evening after our arrival at the rectory, when bedtime had sounded for me, and I went up to the dear old man to bid him good-night, he took me between his knees, drew the bowl toward him, and picking out a white wafer, pressed it hard upon my forehead, saying: "While you stay with us, in this wise every night I shall signalize your conduct throughout the day. Absolutely irreproachable behavior will be rewarded by a white wafer. Any trivial misdemeanor will be gently hinted at by a colored wafer. A black wafer will mean that you have done something really wrong, and that I am seriously displeased with you. Now go to bed, dear child; sleep well, and if you must dream, let it be of white wafers.

Calling People to Church.

From Notes and Queries.

When I was examining the church bells of the East Riding of Yorkshire, about 1870, I came to a little place called Fordon, on the wolds, between Malton and Bridlington. It was a very primitive place, quite cut off from the world, the few inhabitants hardly knowing the road over the hill top to the next place northward. The diminutive building which serves as a church is built near the brow of the hill; it has no tower, bell turret, or bell cot. On inquiry I found that it had no bell. The parson came over on horseback now and then from a neighboring parish, tied up his horse outside the church, opened the door, put on his surplice, and then walked to the top of the hill and cracked his whip several times, "and then we knaws as it's time ti gang ti chotch," said my informant on the spot.

TO FIGHT FOR THE CUBANS

Filibustering Expedition Thought to Have Left Cape May.

MYSTERIOUS ACTION OF A STEAMER

The Horsa Leaves in the Night, Carrying Men and, It Is Believed, Arms and Ammunition.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 1.—The steamship Horsa came down the Delaware last night, and at daylight was at sea off this place. She was lying to, and did not proceed until a yawl from this place, carrying four strangers and towing four large yawls, ran alongside. The strangers boarded the Horsa, the yawls were lifted on board, and the Horsa steamed southward.

Pilot Eldridge had been put ashore earlier, and the men who rowed the yawl to the steamer refused to talk. When the Horsa was steaming away a well-dressed Cuban stood on the strand watching her. He did not move until she was horizon down, and then he left the city.

The generally accepted theory here is that the strangers and the yawls were part of a filibustering expedition to Cuba. There were other things than those narrated which lead to this belief. Last night when darkness came there was a small schooner under shortened sail standing up and down the coast. She did not go far from the Cape at any time. When the darkness came she had made a number of trips up and down the coast. She came from the northward, evidently from New-York or Boston, and appeared to have a crew of about ten or twelve, far in excess of what her size required.

The surfmen who were on patrol last night at the Point Station, and also those above the city, say she kept up her tacks until far into the night. They finally lost sight of her when she was somewhere near the Point. This morning she was not to be seen.

The surfmen appear to think her disappearing was due to the extinguishment of her lights. It is supposed she ran alongside the Horsa, and transferred to the steamer a cargo of arms or ammunition or both, which she brought from some port to the northward.

Last night a tugboat came down the Delaware and rounded the point. She ran to the end of the ocean pier in this city, puffed around for a few minutes, and then steamed away and went around the point, and headed back up the bay. When the air lightened this morning sufficiently to see the four big yawls were tied to the extreme end of the pier, and the four men, who afterward boarded the Horsa, were on the beach.

These men arrived here last night by train. They paid a visit to the beach, and stood there a short time. The schooner was then off the beach, but so far as known they did not have communication with her. The man who watched the Horsa after she sailed southward arrived by train later, but so far as can be learned did not have communication with either the steamer, the schooner, or the four men. The four spent the night at a hotel. The Cuban spent the night at another hotel, but both he and the four men were on the beach long before daylight.

It is supposed the yawls were intended for use by the daring members of the expedition during the trip through Mona Passage. They could be freighted with the arms and ammunition, and sent off at favorable intervals in the channel, or at some other favorable point along the Cuban coast.

Pilot Jeremiah Eldridge, who brought the Horsa down the Delaware, and took her outside the capes, came ashore, and went at once to his hotel. He was asleep this morning when the yawls were taken on board. When asked to-day what steamship he brought down he refused to tell who she was, where she belonged, or where she was going. When questions became too numerous he drove out of the city.

The affair has created considerable interest here, where there are many sympathizers with the cause of the Cubans, and, although it is thought unlikely that those taking part in this morning's affair received local aid, they could have had plenty had they sought it.

The Captain and first and second mates of the Horsa were recently arrested on the charge of fitting out a filibustering expedition for Cuba. They were released on bail.

MACEO MEETS THE SPANIARDS.

Serious Fighting Said to Have Taken Place in Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The Cuban leader Maceo has passed Troncha. Serious fighting is said to have taken place between his band and Government troops, but the result of the engagement is not known.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Santa Clara says that Captain General Campos has not yet confirmed the sentence of imprisonment for life in a military prison passed by a court-martial upon Lieut. Feijoo, who surrendered Fort Pelayo to the insurgents under Gomez, Sergt. Canovas, who was tried on the same charge, was acquitted.

Gen. Valdes has defeated the insurgents in the Villas and Camaguez districts.

GOMEZ'S MEN SAID TO HAVE FLED.

The Cuban General, It Is Announced, Was Badly Beaten.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Details of the victories of Gens. Luque and Oliver on the 20th and subsequent days have been published. Maximo Gomez and his army, it is alleged, have utterly failed in their attempt to reach the villas.

His forces sustained great loss, his ranks were broken, and his men were dispersed.

They abandoned their supplies, it is asserted, and fled to the mountains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Depuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, received a cablegram this afternoon regarding the repulse of Maximo Gomez, leader of the insurgent forces in the Isalnd of Cuba. The message is dated at Madrid, Spain, and reads:

> Maximo Gomez tried again to invade the Province of Santa Clara (Las Villas) and has been checked by Gens. Luque and Oliver, who routed him on the 20th of November and following days, with heavy losses. His ranks were totally broken, and he was obliged to escape in disorder. His followers have taken refuge in the mountains of Camaguy.

Minister De Lome says the Government troops have cause to feel elated over this last victory, which will be far-reaching in its effects. The insurgents are now near Delicias, in the mountains of Camaguy, and have but little hope, he says, of getting together again for some time.

Fair of the Daughters of Cuba.

One of the most elaborate fairs of the season will be opened this evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the "Daughters of Cuba." The proceeds are to be devoted to the needs of the sick and wounded Cuban revolutionists. Prominent among the charming Southern women and their fair American friends to preside at the booths will be Miss Cespedes, daughter of the martyred Cuban President. The fair will be open every afternoon and evening until next Saturday.

Baptists and the Cuban Cause.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Claude Raboteau, pastor of the Parmly Memorial Church, delivered a prelude to his sermon this evening, advocating American sympathy for the Cuban insurgents.

He said that Baptists particularly should espouse the Cuban cause, because Cuba is struggling in the coils of a monarchical serpent that is squeezing out its life, and is also subjected to a political and priestly tyranny that is subversive of all freedom.

BARTHOLDI'S WORK UNVEILED.

Washington and Lafayette Represented in Bronze.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The bronze group by the sculptor Bartholdi representing Lafayette and Washington shaking hands was unveiled in Rue Etats Unis this morning. After the work had been presented to the city M. Bompard, Vice President of the Municipal Council, made a brief response in accepting it on behalf of the Council.

Ambassador Eustis did not attend the ceremony, owing to ill health and the recent death of his wife. Mr. Morss, the American Consul General, acted in his stead. He eloquently described the gratitude felt everywhere in the United States for the services rendered by Lafayette in their struggle for freedom. Mr. Morss's speech was warmly applauded.

Among those present were M. Bartholdi, William E. Quinby, American Minister to the Netherlands; Mrs. Morss, Commander Rogers, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy; Col. Kellogg, Military Attaché; Meredith Read, Henry Peartree, and M. de Rémusat. Count Assailly represented the Lafayette family.

During the ceremony a military band played the "Marseillaise" and American airs.

TURKEY'S RULER RECEDES.

A Report that He Will Allow More Warships in the Bosporus.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying it is reported that a compromise has been reached between the foreign representatives at Constantinople and the Sultan regarding the guardship question.

The Sultan, it is said, will grant the firmans necessary for the entry of the guardships into the Bosporus on condition that the powers will not use them unless the lives of Christians are seriously endangered.

The dispatch adds that Russia scouts the idea of a European conference being held on the Turkish question.

Well-Known French Painter Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Pierre Charles Comte, a well-known French painter, died on Friday last at Fontainebleau. He was born at Lyons April 25, 1825, and studied painting under Robert Fleury. M. Comte was awarded many medals for his works, and in 1857 was made a member of the Legion of Honor.

Resident General of Madagascar.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—M. La Roche, Prefect of the Department of Haute Garonne, has been appointed Resident General in Madagascar.

FIREBUG BLUM CAUGHT IN BOSTON

Will be Brought to This City to Stand Trial on a Charge of Arson in the Second Degree.

Max Blum, one of the members of the gang of firebugs whose operations were exposed last Summer, was arrested in Boston at the request of the New-York police last night. He waived requisition and will be brought back to this city to-day by Detective Sergeant McCaulay, who left for Boston at midnight.

Blum is wanted for arson in the second degree. The fire on which this charge against him is based occurred in January, 1892. Blum was then in business as a tailor at 266 Division Street. Next door to him, at 264, was the store of Max Zucher, another member of the gang. On the 3d of January a fire, preceded by a series of explosions, started simultaneously in the two buildings, and both structures were burned. Both Blum and Zucher afterward collected insurance on their stock.

When the confessions of Rosenbaum and another of his confederates spread consternation through the gang, in June last, it was learned that the Blum-Zucher fire was of incendiary origin, and a warrant was issued for Blum's arrest. It was alleged by the members of the gang who confessed, that Schoenholz laid the fire and that a partition was opened between the two stores in order to allow the fire to spread.

Blum was warned and fled. His son said that he had gone to Europe. Close watch was kept, and it was learned recently that he was in Boston.

SWINDLED A RESTAURANT KEEPER

But Later He Recognized the Thieves and Had Them Arrested.

Charles Himmingdale of 242 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Martin, alias John Meyer, whose picture is said to be in the Rogues' Gallery, entered the restaurant of Edward Schumann, at 383 Bowery, last Thursday night and, after eating, gave him a ten-dollar bill and a restaurant check for 70 cents. After he had given them the change they asked him to return the ten-dollar bill, giving him a one-dollar bill and what he supposed to be the proper amount of change from what he had given theb.

After they had gone he discovered he was out $5. The men again appeared at the restaurant on Saturday night. He recognized them, called a policeman, and they were arrested. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Mott held them in $1,000 bail for examination.

Joinville Under Fire.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Joinville, who served under King Louis IX. in the seventh crusade of 1248, gives a graphic description of the terrors of Greek fire. "It happened one night that the Turks brought up an engine that they called the Perrière, (stone thrower,) a terrible engine of destruction, and placed it in front of some cat castles (chaz chateilz) that M. Gaultier de Curel and I were guarding that night, and from this engine they threw Greek fire at us in great quantities, (à planté.) It was the most horrible thing that ever I saw. When the good Knight, M. Gautlier, my comrade, saw the fire, he cried out and said to us: 'Seigneurs, we are lost forever without remedy, for if they set fire to our cat castles we shall be consumed and burned; and if we leave our post we shall be disgraced, and so I conclude that there is no one who can defend us from this peril except God, our blessed Creator. Order all our men, every time the enemy throws the Greek fire, to throw themselves on their hands and knees and cry: "Thanks to our Lord in whom is all power!"' And whenever the Turks fired the first shot, we threw ourselves thus on our hands and knees, as our commander had ordered. The nature of the Greek fire was such that it advanced toward us as big as a tun, and its tail extended a yard in length, (une demye-canne de quatre pans.) It made such a noise in coming that it seemed as though it were a thunderbolt falling from heaven, and appeared to me like a great dragon flying in the air. It threw out such a brilliant light that it was as clear as daylight in our host, so great was its flame of fire. Three times that night they threw this Greek fire at us from the aforesaid perrière, and four times from the great crossbow, (arbeleste à tour,) and every time our good King, St. Louis, heard that they were throwing the fire at us in this manner, he cast himself upon the ground, and, stretching out his hands, with face upraised to heaven, he cried in a loud voice to our Lord, and exclaimed, as he shed great tears, 'Beau Sire Dieu Jesus Christ, garde moy et toute ma gent!'" ("Hist. de St. Louis," Petitot, Vol. II., p. 235.)

The cat castles mentioned by Joinville were wooden towers used in sieges, and the word canne is a French measure of length equivalent to six feet, and consisting of eight pans of nine inches each. There was nothing novel in the mere throwing of fire. It has always been one of the usual incidents of sieges.

Tame Sport.

From The Boston Herald.

Some of the hunters in Maine relate peculiar traits of the ruffed grouse of that State. One hunter in particular took a shotgun along, expecting to have some sport with the birds, but says it "proved a nuisance," as the grouse were so tame that they refused to fly, and would walk around and stare at him within fifteen paces, and, responding to a shrill whistle, would assume a motionless position and allow their heads to be shot off with a rifle, and were called "idiots" for their accommodation.

Calling a Dog by Telephone.

From The Boston Herald.

An intelligent hunting dog who had strayed away was found in New-Hartford, Conn., recently, and the finder notified the dog's owner, in Winsted. The New-Hartford man called up the owner by telephone to arrange for returning the dog, and while talking asked the owner the dog's name. "Hold him up to the telephone," was the reply. The part of the instrument was put against the dog's ear, and the owner called, "Dash." The dog recognized the voice, and set up a barking which showed his joy.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Otranto, (Br.,) Huby, Antwerp Nov. 13, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

MR. PROCTOR CONSULTS MR. PLATT

Wishes to Head the Delegation from His District to the National Convention—Mr. Coggeshall's Threats.

William L. Proctor, Republican State Committeeman from St. Lawrence County, a stanch supporter of Mr. Platt, has had an interview with Mr. Platt, and, it is said, has made his arrangements to go to the Republican National Convention as the head of the delegation from his Congressional District. Mr. Proctor's district comprises the Counties of St. Lawrence, Fulton, Hamilton, and Saratoga, and he has so adjusted his fences that the first three named counties will vote together, and do as he desires.

The deal is said to include the nomination of L. M. Littaur of Gloversville, Fulton County, for Congress, next Fall, which would defeat the aspirations of N. M. Curtis, who, for some time, has been making an effort to obtain the coming nomination.

Mr. Proctor's visit to this city was for the purpose of outlining his plans and showing his strength to Mr. Platt. Mr. Platt assured Mr. Proctor that if what he said was true, he was satisfied to have him go in and win, and represent his district in the convention. Who the other man from the district will be has not yet been disclosed, but the combination that Mr. Proctor has effected will name him, and he will not be in any sense objectionable to Mr. Platt.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, that Senator Coggeshall had given notice to the Republican leaders that if he was not recognized and considered in the make-up of the Senate committees in the party caucus, he would not permit Mr. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who comes from the Senator's district, to go to the National Convention as a delegate.

Senator Coggeshall claims that he may be forced to take a position that will prevent the delegates from this State from voting as a unit for whoever Mr. Platt may wish to get the vote of New-York. The mere fact of Gov. Morton, or some other choice, of the New-York delegation not getting a unanimous vote from this State, Senator Coggeshall holds, will injure his chance for a nomination, and he is determined to hold himself aloof from the other delegates unless he is recognized, as he believes that he should be. He is said to have stated that he wants no more than he believes he is entitled to, and that if he does not receive it, he will be a thorn in the side of the party leaders until they give him proper consideration.

STORMY MEETING OF D. A. NO. 49

Socialists Trying to Force the Organization Out of the Knights of Labor—Sovereign on Hand.

District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, held a stormy meeting yesterday that was still in session this morning to determine whether it would leave the order of the Knights of Labor. This district assembly has a large number of Socialists who have been able to control it for over a year.

The supporters of Master Workman Sovereign and his followers were greatly alarmed over the proposed threat of the Socialists to take No. 49 out of the order, and made an urgent appeal to Sovereign to come over himself and try to save it.

Master Workman Sovereign, with two of his stanchest followers, French and T. B. McGuire, in the General Executive Board, arrived here yesterday. They went to the meeting of No. 49, but found that a majority of the delegates there were Socialists, although strong efforts had been made to bring in all the Sovereign men.

The Socialist delegates offered resolutions to the effect that No. 49 should withdraw and establish an independent order of the Knights of Labor.

Sovereign and his followers appealed to the delegates not to desert and worked hard to gain time. No decision had been reached at 1 o'clock this morning.

LORD ABERDEEN IN WINNIPEG

May Confer with Premier Greenway on the School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 1.—Canada's Governor General, Lord Aberdeen, and suite have arrived here from the Pacific coast, en route to Ottawa, and will remain several days.

It is rumored that Lord Aberdeen will have a conference with Premier Greenway on the parochial-school question, but Mr. Greenway says such a rumor is unfounded. Lady Aberdeen last night addressed a large gathering of Winnipeg women. Monday night Lord Aberdeen will be banqueted by the Scotch societies.

The Governor will spend the greater part of the Winter season at Montreal, where he will give a number of drawing rooms.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Czar was present on Thursday at the launching of two more vessels of the Russian Navy—the gunboat Khrabry, from the Admiralty Yard, St. Petersburg, and a training ship, the Vierny, from the Baltic works. His Majesty also inaugurated the construction of a couple of powerful ironclads by assisting to rivet the customary silver plates to their keels in the above-mentioned yards.

The two vessels which were launched are comparatively small craft. The dimensions of Khrabry are: Water-line length, 220 feet; breadth, 41 feet 7 inches; water displacement, 1,492 tons; engines, 2,000 indicated horse power, calculated for 15 knots. She will thus be the fastest of all the fourteen Russian seagoing gunboats, with an armament of one nine-inch, one six-inch, and eight quick-firing guns. The Vierny measures 203 feet in length and 34 feet in breadth, with a displacement of 1,282 tons, and engines of only 400 horse power auxiliary to sailing gear. The two ironclads, however, which were christened by the Czar with the names of Peresflet and Oslabya, are of a very different type. They will, in fact, be the largest in the Russian Navy. At present the largest ironclad, the Three Saints, in the Black Sea, is 200 tons less than the intended size of these two new vessels, which are to be 434 feet 6 inches in extreme length, and to have each a displacement of 12,674 tons. They will each be armed with thirty-four various pieces of artillery.

Nobody Wishes to be a Jay.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

"His Wife's Father," W. H. Crane's latest play, is to be presented at St. Joseph shortly. He will appear here only one night. Topeka would willingly pay $1.50 a seat to see Crane in "The Senator" or in "His Wife's Father." If Crane can play a one-night stand at St. Joseph he can play one at Topeka. Topeka is as good a show town as St. Joseph. When Fanny Davenport was here she played to more money than in St. Joseph, and her engagement here was three nights, while in St. Joseph it was but two. Under these circumstances, there is no possible reason why Crane should not be engaged for the Grand Opera House. Even if he demands 80 per cent., which he doubtless would be entitled to, the house here would make money. It is better to make only $150 on a high-priced attraction than to lose $25 on a poor one, as is frequently the case with Manager Crawford. The people of Topeka want to see actors like Crane. Good plays are a part of a liberal education. No one wishes to be a jay. Every one wants to look at good pictures, read good books, hear good music, and see good plays.

Took No Interest in Free Silver.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, Nov. 29.

The Hon. R. P. Bland of Missouri did not lecture at the theatre last night on free silver. The ex-Congressman arrived here yesterday morning, having made the jump all the way from Springfield, Mo., to Savannah. He was accompanied by his business manager, Mr. E. Y. Mitchell. When Mr. Mitchell called at the theatre ticket office and looked at the seat diagram, he concluded that Savannahians were not interested in Mr. Bland's discussion of the financial question. At 12 o'clock not a ticket having been sold. Manager Coburn advised Mr. Mitchell that it would be best to call the lecture off, as the indications were that the audience, if any at all, would be so small that it would hardly pay expenses. The amount of interest that Savannah people take in free silver can be judged from the fact that, although Mr. Bland is nationally known as the champion of free silver and his appearance here has been well advertised, not a single person called on him at the hotel, and nobody manifested the least interest in his presence.

Don't delay in your choice of COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets at the old low prices. 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

THE CORPORATIONS SAY NO

Voorhees Will Not Be President of the New-Jersey Senate.

A MORE PLIANT MAN IS WANTED

Indications that the Entire Legislature Will Be Run by the Railroads — Democrats to Push Reform Measures.

TRENTON, Dec. 1.—It is understood that the railroad corporations, which always have something to say about what shall be done in the State House, have issued orders that Senator Foster M. Voorhees must not be the President of the Senate. This fiat has aroused Voorhees's friends, and they are very angry, because they say Voorhees not only furnished the Republicans a lot of campaign thunder through the discovery of irregularities by his inquisitorial committee, but he was also one of the star attractions on the stump.

Voorhees's friends realize that they are in a bad plight, because Senator Thompson of Somerset, the man the corporations favor, has considerable ground to claim the office. He is the oldest Senator in point of public service. He is about to retire from the Senate after nine years of work. He has three times dropped out of Presidential contests for friends, and his generous sacrifices are respected, and he must be recognized now or never.

The Democrats of the Legislature are going to give the Republicans some Simon-Pure reform. The farmers, in their institutes and County Board meetings, are demanding a reduction of salaries, and the first bills to be introduced by Democrats will be designed according to these economic ideas. They will introduce a bill providing that the salary of the Governor be made $5,000, which is one-half of the amount now paid. It is proposed to pay the State Treasurer and State Controller $3,000 each, the Secretary of State $4,000, and the Custodian of the State House $1,200.

The Democrats also will fight for cheap gas, cheap ferriage, and equal taxation. There are fifteen Democrats in the House, and every one is a bright man. They all will attack the majority in such a way as to cause the greatest irritation, giving attention largely to corporate matters.

Louis T. De Rousse of Camden, a neighbor of United States Senator Sewell, undoubtedly will preside over the House. Assemblyman Skinner of Essex, who also is a candidate, has no chance of being elected Speaker, because he is against the corporations.

In the Senate the only man who is making a fight for the leadership of the majority is Senator Maurice A. Rogers, also of Camden County. He is "corporation" or "anti-corporation," just as it suits him. His great strength lies in the fact that he represents the patriotic societies and the American Protective Asociation. Rogers was the candidate of these organizations for Governor last Summer, but he cut a sorry figure in the convention. Rogers thinks it will be easy to be leader, with only three Democrats in the opposition, but when Senator William A. Daly of Hudson heard that Rogers was to be the Republican leader, he said to a friend: "Rogers will just be pie for me."

The Republican leaders, particularly the conservatives, have declared against Rogers, because they fear that he will not be equal to the emergency. Senator Stokes may be called again to lead, unless it is thought he is too much disaffected by the treatment accorded his friend Voorhees.

It is possible that Gov. Werts may be returned to the judiciary. He was taken from the Supreme Court bench when made Governor, and it was stipulated that he was to be returned there. This is now impossible under the new order of things, but there is a chance for him becoming a member of Chancellor McGill's court. The term of Vice Chancellor Bird will expire soon, and he is not an active candidate for reappointment because of his health, and particularly the defects of his eyesight.

Gov. Werts made a great sacrifice for his party by surrendering a post of an indefinite tenure, and one that had been the ambition of his life. He cordially supported the Chancellor in the recent fight. He, however is not counting on any appointment, for he is preparing to begin the practice of law, having secured his offices in Jersey City. His friends, however, are not losing sight of the fact that the party owes him a debt, and a request will be made to the Chancellor to recognize him.

There are seventeen candidates for State Prison Keeper to succeed John H. Patterson of Monmouth County, and all the counties have not been heard from. There are no new candidates for the two court offices or the Attorney Generalship.

FRUIT STEAMERS UNABLE TO FIND DOCKS

The Andria and the Alfred Dumois Forced to Anchor in the Bay.

Two vessels which arrived here yesterday from Southern ports were unable to get pier room on the North River, and were detained in the bay until their agents can secure for them a place to berth and discharge their cargo. One of these was the Andria, from Kingston, with a cargo of perishable fruit. The tug Fred R. Dalzell towed her up and down the North River for three hours yesterday afternoon. The Captain was unable to find a berth, and the Andria was anchored in the bay as a consequence. The tugboat bill will amount to $45.

Another fruiter detained was the Alfred Dumois, from Bermuda. She could not get a berth at Pier 6 or at Canal Street, and her passengers had to be taken off in a tug and landed at the former place. She will not be able to get in until to-morrow. Efforts are now being made by the Dock Board for more public docks on the North River between Canal Street and the Battery. The shipping lacks accommodation in this territory, and from time to time tramp steamships have to lay out in the bay for several days before they can find a berth.

Mrs. Radcliffe's Successor.

From The Quarterly Review.

Maturin, the author of "Montorio," who died in 1824, was perhaps the purest representative of the decadent followers of Mrs. Radcliffe. His appearance and his character write the epitaph of the extinction of the school to which he belonged. When engaged in composition, he placed a black wafer on the centre of his forehead as a sign that he must not be interrupted. Often in pecuniary difficulties, he once borrowed £50 of Lady Morgan. He spent the money at a reception to which he invited all his friends. At the end of a large, empty, hired room was placed a dais surmounted by a crimson canopy, under which sat Mr. and Mrs. Maturin. Bewick, who visited him at Dublin in the early part of the present century, has left a graphic picture of his appearance. He found Maturin dressed to receive him. "Pacing his drawing room in elegant full dress, a splendidly bound book laid open upon a cambric pocket handkerchief—laced round the edges, and scented with eau de cologne—and held upon both hands; a stylish new black wig curled over his temples, his shirt collar reaching halfway up his face, and his attenuated cheeks rouged up to the very eyes."

Early English Intemperance.

From The National Review.

Stephen Perlin, a French physician who was in England about the time of Henry VIII.'s death, wrote: "The English, one with another, are joyous and are very fond of music; they are also great drinkers." The Rev. William Kethe preached about Sunday in 1570—"Which holy day the multitudes call their revelyng day, which day is spent in bul-beatings, beare-beatings, bowlings, dicyng, cardyng, daunsynges, drunkenness, and whoredome." Philip Stubbes (1583) wrote that the public houses were "crowded from morning till night with inveterate drunkards." Bacon saw enough to convince him that "all the crimes on the earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness." The testimony of Shakespeare (particularly Iago) and of the other dramatists of the period is too familiar to need quotation. At this period the upper classes drank wine and the lower still stuck to beer, but spirits, the invention of which dates from the earlier Plantagenet days, were begining to be known. Geneva, or gin, was brought home from the Netherlands, and Irish settlers introduced the distillation of usquebaugh.

THOUGHT THE PISTOL BROKEN

Instead It Was at Half Cock, and When Cecilia Harris Pulled the Trigger Pauline Was Shot.

Pauline Harris, ten years old, was accidentally shot and seriously wounded by her sister Cecilia, fifteen years old, at their home, 80 Thompson Street, yesterday morning. Pauline is in St. Vincent's Hospital, and the physicians say she may die.

Hyman Harris and his wife, Esther, the parents of the children, keep a small grocery at 80 Thompson Street. They live on the second floor of the rear house. Harris bought a large calibre revolver so as to be prepared for burglars. He kept it locked up in his bureau drawer. The revolver was usually unloaded, but yesterday the drawer was not only left unlocked, but there was one cartridge left in the weapon.

Early yesterday morning Harris went to the stable where he keeps his horses, and his wife went to open the grocery, leaving Cecilia in charge of Pauline and the baby.

Pauline was rummaging around in the drawer and found the revolver. She managed to pull back the hammer at half cock. This frightened her, as she supposed she had broken it, and she ran to her sister Cecilia to see if it could be mended.

Cecilia was holding the baby. She examined the revolver, and finally decided that if she should pull the trigger the hammer would return to its original position. She pulled the trigger, and the revolver, being a self-cocking one, was discharged.

Pauline was standing directly in front of her sister. She was struck by the bullet in the left side of her abdomen.

The mother, who had heard the shot, came running into the room and found Cecilia standing horror-stricken, with the smoking revolver in her hand. Pauline was conscious, and between her moans she told her mother that Cecilia had shot her while they were playing.

After the little one had been taken to St. Vincent's Hospital Policemen Neuhann and Firneisen of the Macdougal Street Police Station, who had been called in and had summoned the ambulance, placed Cecilia under arrest. The girl had already become hysterical. She refused to go with the policemen, but Firneisen, who was in citizen's clothes, finally persuaded her to go with him without telling her that she was under arrest.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Magistrate Simms, when told the nature of the case, said he would fix bail as light as possible. He accordingly held Cecilia in $300 for examination to-day. Bail was furnished by an old friend of the family.

At the hospital the surgeons said that, while Pauline's condition was critical, there was a chance that her life might be saved.

THE NOVELIST

From Chambers's Journal.

The man with a head for a tale,
Who trusts to his fancy for bread,
Will find even fancy bread fail
When he hasn't a tale in his head;

When he has, he must toil on his plot
With an "Ah, but this writing is woe!"
And envy his easier lot
Who works on his plot with a hoe.

What wonder an author should mope
When (the metaphor's simple and neat)
He must "climb on his head" in the hope
That he one day may fall on his feet!

If Fate on his hope never shines,
In vain all his wrongs he may write;
Though he skillfully puts out his lines,
He will starve while he waits for a bite.

And if he succeeds—what is Fame?
Though a lion he roars among men,
At home he is plodding and tame,
And goes like a sheep to his pen.

A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

A Dance, Kurdistan.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The performers had already drawn themselves up in line when I arrived, and a minute later the shrill notes of the pipe gave the signal for the dancing to commence. Some score of young men and women stood shoulder to shoulder, clasping hands, the line forming a crescent. At the given signal, the clapping of his hands by a youth who stood in front of the semicircle of performers, the dance commenced, the entire line of men and women stepping slowly forward and then back again, each pace being taken a little to the right, so that a rotating movement was given to the string of dancers. As the music quickened so did the pace, and at each step the body from the waist upward was bent forward and drawn back. Nor were the steps themselves the same, for the youth who gave the time, ran up and down the line clapping his hands and singing and shouting out directions and changes.

The principal feature of the dance seemed to be the bringing down of the right foot smartly upon the ground at intervals, when, hand in hand, the whole company remained with their bodies bent for a second or two, to spring back into position again at a fresh blow of the pipes. Meanwhile, the slow rotating movement was maintained, so that the entire body was circling round the musicians. What laughter and fun there was! Men and girls giving themselves up to the enjoyment of their national dance, which, graceful and exhilarating, bore no trace of the sensual movements which usually mark the art of dancing in the East.

The Medoc Wines.

From Chambers's Journal.

Only by a journey to the very head of the long promontory between the Atlantic and the Gironde can one form an idea of the prodigious quantity of the Médoc wines. For fifty miles you are never quite out of sight of vineyards. Here and there they absorb the horizon on both sides. They are strikingly different in quality, however, as has been said. A patch of wizened, shrivelled plants, with a few leaves and no alluring clusters, may be seen absolutely contiguous to a vineyard full of fine healthy fruit. It is, of course, an affair of cultivation and soil. Like other things, the Médoc grape responds eagerly to loving care. You may have plants of first-class pedigree, and the soil that suits them best, and yet fail to produce a distinguished wine, if your cultivators are not of as good quality as your plants. Like hops in England, the vines are most sensitive to human attention.

One marvels a little at the apparently rude nature of the soil to the vines on which labels with famous names are affixed. But the truth is the Médoc vine does not want to be excessively pampered. Give it a good rough gravelly soil, with a fair proportion of sand underneath (for superfluous rains to vanish readily into) and it will be as grateful to you as it well knows how to be. A gravelly sub-soil yields wine remarkable for delicacy; but if there be a preponderance of stones in the sub-soil, the wine will be strong rather than delicate, appealing to the brain more than to the palate.

Sunday Trading in the Past.

From Notes and Queries.

It may safely be asserted that from the time of the Conqueror (1066-1087) Sunday trading received much attention. In early ages markets and fairs were held on Sundays, and frequently in the churchyards.

In 1305 the inhabitants of Cockermouth presented a petition to Parliament, as their market was fast declining through the inhabitants of Crosthwaite dealing in corn, flour, beans, flesh, fish, at their church on Sundays, and that thereby they were unable to pay their tolls to the King, (Edward I.) An order was issued for closing the church market at Crosthwaite.

At Bradford, Yorkshire, during the same reign, the market was held on a Sunday, doubtless in the churchyard. The toll yielded £3 per annum.

In 1285 a statute was passed enacting that henceforth neither fairs nor markets be held in churchyards, for the honor of the Church.

In 1312 a market was granted to the town of Sedgefield, Durham, to be held on a Friday, but was soon changed to Sunday.

In 1367 the Archbishops of Canterbury and York delivered charges directing, among other things, that "we firmly forbid any one to keep a market in the churches, the porches, and the cemeteries thereunto belonging, or other holy places on the Lord's Day, or other holy festivals."

No Court Gown for Him.

From The Boston Herald.

A number of friends of Mayor Shanahan of Reading, Conn., proposed to present him with a silk gown, to be worn while holding his morning courts. The Mayor has emphatically declined the proffer, saying that he is opposed to such trappings, and that if he is not impressive enough and has not enough dignity in his ordinary clothes he certainly would not appear more so in a gown.

HOW A SONG CAME TO BE WRITTEN

Its Author Tells an Interesting Story of Its Composition.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

In Richmond, a little town of less than 1,000 inhabitants, almost on the southern boundary line of Illinois, lives the author of "In the Sweet By and By." He is a practicing physician, and is under sixty years of age. The immortal hymn was written when he was only thirty-one, and is the single song of his life.

During the civil war a wave of moral elevation and intellectual activity passed over the country. In this grand awakening of the conscience there was a flood of music—martial, religious, domestic. George F. Root and Stephen J. Foster were both writing songs that lived, and Sunday school hymns passed out of the driveling period into one of elevated simplicity.

Just at this time Samuel Fillmore Bennett was graduated from Ann Arbor, Mich., and began a newspaper career at Elkhorn, Wis., on The Independent. J. P. Webster, the musical composer, was living in the same town, and it was only a few months before the editor and the musician were collaborating. The war intervened, and Lieut. Bennett of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers returned to Elkhorn to open a drug store and resume his verse writing. He and Mrs. Webster began in 1867 to work on a Sunday school song book, called "The Signet Ring," which was afterward published.

This period of his life is the most precious of all his experiences to Dr. Bennett. Not long ago he told the whole story to an interested group of listeners, his eyes filling with tears as he vindicated his friend from calumnies.

"Currency has been given to the shameful story that Mr. Webster was drunk when he wrote the music, and another account has it that we were both drunk. I am thankful to do justice to one of the noblest men that ever lived—a fine, sensitive soul, with the true artistic feeling. Again, it has been said that we were both infidels, and the song the ribald jest of a carouse. As to my religion, that is my own affair; but the hope and longing of every immortal soul as expressed in that song was the faith of both of us. To both creation would have seemed a farce if infinite love and immortality had not overshadowed us and promised a life of bliss beyond the grave.

"Mr. Webster, like many musicians, was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to fits of depression. I knew his peculiarities well, and when I found him given up to blue devils, I just gave him a cheerful song to work on. One morning he came into the store and walked to the stove without speaking.

"'What's up now, Webster?' I asked.

"'It's no matter. It will be all right by and by.'

"The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine. 'The Sweet By and By.' Everything will be all right then. 'Why wouldn't that make a good hymn?'

"'Maybe it would,' he replied, gloomily. Turning to the desk, I wrote as rapidly as I could. In less than half an hour, I think, the song as it stands to-day was written. Here it is:

There's a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we can see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling place there.

In the sweet by-and-by,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore—
In the sweet by-and-by,
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.

We shall sing on that beautiful shore
The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest!

Chorus.

To our bountiful Father above
We will offer the tribute of praise,
For the glorious gift of his love
And the blessings that hallow our days.

Chorus.

"In the meantime two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the verses to Mr. Webster, a little tremulous with emotion. As he read it his eyes kindled. Stepping to the desk, he began to jot down the notes. He picked up his violin and tried them. In ten minutes we four gentlemen were singing that song. Mr. R. R. Crosby came in, and with tears in his eyes, said: 'Gentlemen, that hymn is immortal.' We were all excited, elated. Within two weeks the children of the town were singing it on the streets.

"In 1868 'The Signet Ring' was published, the publisher distributing circulars to advertise it, and on the sheets was 'The Sweet By and By.' On the strength of that one song nearly a quarter of a million copies of the book were sold. The song was afterward brought out in sheet music, and it has been translated into a number of foreign languages.

"Webster, Crosby, and Carswell are all dead. S. E. Bright of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and myself are the only living witnesses to the origin of the song."

The Verse Anthem.

From The National Review.

Purcell was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey, and this was probably the main cause which impelled him to produce the enormous mass of church music which stands to his credit. Here he was undoubtedly on dangerous ground. The conditions of art were unfavorable. The histrionic influences to which all the young composers of his time were subject led him to speculate sometimes more rashly than effectually; and the lack of knowledge of principles of continuous development results in his larger works having a patchy and disconnected effect, as though each movement was made up of short, musical thoughts, blurted out in succession, instead of being a well-knit organism, with an inherent unity underlying its apparent variety.

The principles upon which musical ideas could be developed at any length were not understood, and a composer who attempted a work on an extended scale was soon at the end of his resources. The type he often followed was the verse anthem, with little fragments of chorus, which was not likely to result in anything very impressive. Moments of noble expression there are in them, passages of vivid character, premonitions of the best choral style of the next century; but also some extraordinarily crude speculations in choral writing, and not a few curious histrionic experiments which are rather liable to raise a smile on the faces of those who are not totally carried away by the associations of an essentially Anglican form of art. But when all is said, even the church works alone would make a noble monument to his fame; and contain more originality and force of imagination than any similar works of his age.

Original Title of "The Scarlet Letter."

From The Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

F. H. Bigelow, Esq., of Boston, has loaned to the Essex Institute, Salem, for one year, the original title and table of contents of "The Scarlet Letter," in the handwriting of Nathaniel Hawthorne. The paper containing the writing is framed in glass, and is in possession of the Secretary, who will be pleased to show it to all who may inquire. Mr. Bigelow, the owner, was a member of the firm of Weitch, Bigelow & Co., the firm that printed the original book.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—Assemblyman A. B. Gardenier of Chatham, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Baron de Batz of Paris and Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

—D. R. Harrington of Philadelphia and R. B. Hurner of Butte, Mon., are at the Empire.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington and Quartermaster General W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff are at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts and W. M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Arlington—Lewis Brown, A. C. Fields, Miss K. Florence, Miss A. Hecht, E. J. Kellenbach, S. Sterne, New-York.

—Ebbitt—A. B. Porter, G. Worden, A. E. Gaehrs, A. J. O'Kriff, New-York.

—Riggs—Henry Birdseye, Clarence Birdseye, New-York.

—Shoreham—Miss Hilda Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paine, New-York; Joseph Larocque, W. S. Gainor, J. F. Gaynor, Syracuse.

—Willard's—Thomas Devine, H. D. Morris, W. McClain, New-York.

—Raleigh—H. A. Reaford, Clara Morris Harriett, J. C. Harriett, F. A. Lewis, P. Hunter, F. H. McGee, E. E. Colwell, V. Hugo Mathushek, J. G. Lyon.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Artistic people can find new styles in Furniture at 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

EIGHT HOLIDAYS IN NEW-YORK EACH YEAR

No Excuse for Any One of Its Inhabitants Becoming a Dull Boy.

From The Syracuse News.

Legal holidays in this State now number eight. They are as follows:

Jan. 1—New Year's.
Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday.
Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday.
May 30—Decoration Day.
July 4—Independence Day.
September, first Monday—Labor Day.
November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25—Christmas.

Seven months out of the twelve have holidays—February, the shortest month of all, having two. The youngest holiday in the group is Lincoln's Birthday, so created by act of the last Legislature. Besides these eight holidays are the fifty-two Sundays, non-working days, making sixty days of freedom from toil for a portion of our population out of the 365. This, of course, does not take into account the Saturday half-holidays, which are observed by public officials of the State, county, and municipalities, and in some cities by the merchants. These would add an equivalent of twenty-six full days to the list, which would, complete, be as follows:

Legal holidays	8
Sundays	52
Fifty-two Saturday half-holidays	26
Total	86

Eliminate these from the year, and we have this result:

Days of the year	365
Non-working days	86
Balance, working days	279

The favored ones, who have eighty-six days' lay-off in the year, are hardly in position to appreciate the full meaning of the old saying: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." They have no such excuse for dullness.

The State of New-York is now pretty well fixed on holidays. The pendulum has swung far enough in that direction. There is work to be done, and lots of it, in this busy world; and none too much time is allowed for the tasks imposed.

Lincoln's Modesty.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Tribune has received a letter from Mr. George Kluetsch, editor of the Lincoln (Neb.) Freie Presse, setting forth that he has in his possession a letter in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, written in 1859, of special historical importance. Mr. Kluetsch received the letter from T. J. Pickett, at one time editor of the Republican paper in Rock Island, Ill. The letter is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16, 1859.

T. J. Pickett, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th is just received. My engagements are such that I cannot, at any very early day, visit Rock Island to deliver a lecture or for any other object.

As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. I certainly a flattered and gratified that some partial friends think of me in that connection, but I really think it best for our cause that no concerted effort such as you suggest should be made. Let this be considered confidential. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Flint's Fine Furniture.—Well made and durable. Every article plainly marked at the lowest price. Stores, 45 West 23d St., near B'way.

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A choice rug from COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—TAPPAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, at St. Paul's Church, Bound Brook, N. J., by the rector, the Rev. Arthur S. Phelps, the brother-in-law of the bride, Mary Winthrop, daughter of Winthrop Tappan, to Dr. James E. H. Nichols of New-York City.

DIED.

ABBEY.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1895, Cordelia Burt, widow of Horatio G. Abbey.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 107 East 24th St., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M. Interment at Warwick, N. Y., on arrival of 1 o'clock train.

DANA.—At West Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 13, Katherine W., wife of Samuel B. Dana, and daughter of the late Samuel E. Lyon.
Funeral services at the house, in West Roxbury, at 11:45 A. M., Monday, Dec. 2.

GRAFTON.—On Friday, Nov. 29, at 307 5th Av., J. Gurley Grafton, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., Tuesday, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at Boston.

HOYT.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, A. Augusta, wife of Mark Hoyt.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 15 East 69th St., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Stamford, and at the convenience of the family.

JOHNSON.—At Windham, Conn., Dec. 1, 1895, Anne H. Johnson, widow of the late James M. Johnson.
St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

SAMMIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in New-York City, Joseph M. Sammis, son of the late D. S. S. Sammis of Babylon, L. I.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TALMAGE.—On Friday, Nov. 29, 1895, Thomas Hunt Talmage, aged 29 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 56 West 52d St., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

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DECEMBER.

As the leading feature of the current volume a series of papers has been secured from the Hon. David A. Wells on PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION. His introduction, already published, is followed in this number by the first chapter of his main discussion, dealing with THE COMPARATIVELY RECENT TAX EXPERIENCES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the inner workings of which Mr. Wells has had the best of opportunities for observing and analyzing.

Herbert Spencer continues his series on Professional Institutions by tracing the evolution of the TEACHER from the priest, throwing much light upon the clerical control of secular education which persists especially in England to-day.

A seasonable article in this number is THE ANATOMY OF SPEED SKATING, by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, giving the physical measurements and general build of several champion skaters, and illustrated with pictures of the men both in costume and undraped.

Under the title SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AND THE RELIGION OF SAVAGES appears a criticism of the distinguished scientist by the Dean of Montreal, in which Lubbock is accused of selecting quotations unfairly, and of ignoring recent researches in support of his assertion that "almost all the savage races" are "entirely without a religion."

Prof. G. Frederick Wright presents NEW EVIDENCE OF GLACIAL MAN IN OHIO, which consists in the finding of a stone implement in glacial gravel near Steubenville. The article is fully illustrated.

The other contents of this number consist of original articles and special translations on Studies of Childhood; Suggestibility, Automatism, and Kindred Phenomena; Prof. Forbes on "Harnessing Niagara"; Health Experiments in the French Army; Prehistoric Engineering at Lake Copais, (illustrated;) Among the Cannibal Islands; Miracles in French Canada; Has Immigration Increased Population?; Insects' Eggs, (illustrated;) Sketch of David Dale Owen, (with portrait;) Why the Sea Is Salt, (with map;) A Natural Paper Mill.

Correspondence; Editor's Table; Scientific Literature; Fragments of Science.

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DR. PARKHURST ON BELIEF

The Same Evidence of a Divine World as of a Material World.

FAVORS OLD-FASHIONED CONVERSIONS

He Does Not Indorse "a Fancy Confirmation Gown" or "a Limp Back Bible with a Pink Tassel."

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached to an immense congregation in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. He announced that his sermon would be a short one, and that he would give to his hearers all the voice he had, and that was very little. His text was from Psalms xxv., 14: "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him; and He will show them His covenant."

"Let it be candidly stated here that we are not to debate this question," Dr. Parkhurst said. "This is not a presence nor the occasion where we should think it right to probe the philosophical possibilities of a divine communication. At the same time let it be understood that, even in the sanctuary, we do not choose to assume the possibility of a divine communication.

"We are here to assert its experimental actuality. Experimental is the word that I want your attention to knit itself into. In religious matters we are prepared to submit, yea, we insist on submitting, the question to the same test of experience as recourse is had in concerns that are sensuous.

"Now, I take my stand alongside of your scientist and say that if he rests in his confident conviction of a material world because that material world has entered into his experience and made a record of itself there, I by the same right rest in my confident conviction of a divine world for the same reason.

"I am not able to prove the existence of God by logical demonstration, but I will prove it the same day that my scientific friend will prove by a logical demonstration that there is a sun in the heavens. You trust the testimony of your own consciousness. Exactly. So do I. The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and I know it.

"The fact of not having had an experience proves absolutely nothing as to the reality of that to which the experience is relative. If I see the Southern Cross blazing in the heavens near the equator, and there are thousands that have not seen it, that does not prove that it is not there.

"How many who have not seen a thing does it take to outweigh the testimony of even one who has? What is your estimate of the Judge who, when one witness testifies to having seen the accused commit a theft, and eleven witnesses testify that they have not seen the theft committed, gives judgment for the defendant on the ground that the weight of evidence is in his favor?

"From that point I want to go on to say that the experimental side of religion is one that needs to be worked. We have all heard of persons experiencing religion, and it is still a representation of earnest reality.

"There are no 'evidences of Christianity' like the old-fashioned conversion—conversion that bores into the marrow of a man's selfish ambitions and sinful passions.

"I don't mean conversion that reaches its acme in a fancy confirmation gown or in a limp-back Bible with a pink tassel, or in a convulsive escape of eyewater, sponged off with a wisp of point lace. I mean conversion that is God Almighty's plowshare pushed into wicked hearts."

Speaking of children and their education into religious things, Dr. Parkhurst said the best way for the parents to develop religious consciousness was to deepen and intensify the child's interest in Divine things.

"I would not take any religious chances on a boy or a girl," he said, "that has grown up in a home where the religion is something distinct from the family life.

"It is admirable to ask blessings at the table, to go to church on the Sabbath, and to distinguish holy times. But, imagining that these compose a home that is essentially religious would be like trying to suppose that a great house in midwinter exhales the warm balm of June because there is a bunch of hothouse roses on the mantelpiece in the parlor and a fire in the grate in the spare chamber two flights up.

"There is no substitute known to Christianity for a personal assurance begotten of having a life that is hid with Christ in God. The Lord save us and His Church from a religion that is either a philosophy or a memory.

"May the Lord's own wisdom become light unto us; His own power become nerve within us; his own experienced presence become within us quietness, confidence, and strength."

IS NEW-YORK A CHRISTIAN CITY?

The Rev. Madison C. Peters on the Iniquities of the Metropolis.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached yesterday morning in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, on "Is New-York a Christian City?" His text was, "Thy kingdom come," Matthew, vi., 10.

"The majority of our people are as bent on self-pleasing, as heartlessly selfish, systematically forgetful of the rights and claims of their fellow-men, as they would have been had Christ never been heard of," he said. "I know it is popular to say smooth things and policy to cater to sins and follies in public which in private you despise, but I will not prophesy deceit. I will stand erect and give utterance full and free to my convictions.

"We are told that this is a Christian city. A Christian city! Look at the state of things here, the crime, the vice, the distress, the godlessness all around.

"When I see the streets haunted by hundreds of women who, in their misery, turn womanhood to shame, and by men without any compunctions of conscience who stamp, in their shameful selfishness, on manhood a deeper, darker, and more damning stain; when I read of the daily murders, suicides, defalcations, distresses, and degradations caused by the traffic in drinking, which is a monster iniquity given by our citizens the sanction of the law; when I witness the curse to which gambling leads, and see it at work, not among swindlers and blacklegs, whom the Police Commissioners have routed, but in our homes, from the highest down to the lowest; when I see the ever-deepening misery of the struggle among the poor, and the ever-increasing vulgar extravagance and ostentatious display of the rich; when I see tens of thousands rotting in fever dens, clothed in rags, shivering in the cold, pining for food, while others spend hundreds of thousands upon a wedding and tens of thousands upon a whim, a party, or a dinner, I feel the importance of the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.'

"When I see love lavished upon dogs, dogs pampered by mothers and sisters, while nurses take care of the babies, a more than Egyptian worship of Anubis; dogs riding through our parks in royal state, when in our tenements children by the hundreds die in unspeakable agonies or grow up starved into crime and neglected into sin; when I see the aristocratic spirit of many of our churches, a spirit that cannot touch the poor with gloves, I feel the need of that prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.'

"When I see less than 10 per cent. of the working classes affected by the churches and the churches constantly moving up town to get away from the poor, and even the rich growing indifferent to religion, for there are hundreds of men in New-York to-day, prayerless, godless, virtueless, men standing on dazzling heights of prosperity, who, a few years ago in poverty, were praying men; when I see the Church, by her silence on these great questions, divorcing herself from philanthropy and reform and the progress of our civilization, standing with weak hands and feeble knees, siding with evil because it is policy to flatter, because it is popular to trim, because it pays to hit nobody and praise everybody; when I see all these things, I feel the importance of the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.'

"And what if it did come? If Christ came to New-York, we should, if not crucify Him, overwhelm Him with sneers, as we do His servants who love duty and conscience more than ease and praise of men."

Mr. Peters closed his sermon with an appeal to all church members to try to bring people within the influence of the Church.

Universalist Sunday School Meeting.

The twenty-fourth semi-annual session of the New-York Universalist Sunday School Institute will be held in the Church of the Good Tidings, Quincy Street, near Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, Dec. 11. Papers will be read by the Rev. Lyman Ward, the Rev. Charles H. Vail, the Rev. Herbert P. Morrell, and the Rev. Alice K. Wright.

Baptist Social Union to Meet.

A gentlemen's meeting of the Baptist Social Union will be held at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Thursday evening. Herant Mesrob Kiretchjian will speak on the Armenian question, and James C. Carter will discuss the Monroe doctrine.

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JUAN'S CAPE THE PROOF

Archbishop Corrigan's Narrative of the Madonna at Guadaloupe.

ROSES BLOOMED WHERE WEEDS GREW

Crown Costing $25,000 for the Picture of the Virgin That More than Three Centuries Ago Was Miraculously Stamped.

More than the ordinary number of the members of the congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral were present at the solemn high mass celebrated yesterday. They were there, for the most part, to hear Archbishop Corrigan tell of his visit to the shrine of "Our Lady of Guadaloupe" in Mexico, which he made in the early part of last month. In the company of his secretary, the Rev. J. N. Connolly, Mgr. Farley, and others, Archbishop Corrigan went to Mexico in the latter part of October to attend the centenary ceremonies in honor of the great miraculous apparition of Mexico.

He commenced his sermon yesterday by saying that the faith of the Catholics of Mexico and their devotion to the Madonna on account of the miracle which she performed more than three centuries ago near Guadaloupe was of the most remarkable character. He said it was to Mexico what "Our Lady of Lourdes" was to France. More than 100,000 persons attended the services of the celebration. The streets of all the cities in the neighborhood were thronged with visitors, and many of the leading representatives of the Church in this country were present. Among these were more than fifteen Bishops from all parts of the United States. The celebration was one of the most noteworthy that had taken place in the Church for a number of years.

The feature of the services was the crowning of the picture of the Madonna with a crown valued at $25,000. The hills around the city where the cathedral stands were covered with people, who applauded as if at an immense political meeting. The miraculous picture was the source of much surprise and wonder, the Archbishop said, to those who had seen it again and again, and especially to those who saw it for the first time. The Archbishop explained the nature of the picture, and went into a history of the miracle, which was very interesting.

It was on Dec. 9, 1531, he said, that Juan Diego, a Catholic Indian of little education, while passing among the hills on the outskirts of the Mexican city of Tlaltiloico, was suddenly accosted by a beautiful woman, who seemed to descend from the sky. She addressed him in friendly terms and told him that it was her desire that he should tell the Bishop of the diocese that it was the will of Heaven that a temple should be erected on the spot in honor of the Madonna. She then disappeared. Juan went to the Bishop and related what had occurred, but his story was listened to with incredulity. He was told to go away and obtain more convincing proofs of his statements. He visited the same spot the next day and was again confronted by the apparition. The same request was made of him and he again told the Bishop of it.

The latter was circumspect. He nevertheless told Juan to pass the place of visitation once more, and if he saw the woman to ask her for some substantial evidence that she was commissioned from heaven. On account of the sickness of his uncle Juan on the succeeding day was hurrying past the place, when he was for the third time stopped. On this occasion the woman was more beautiful and resplendent than before. When Juan told her in humble terms what the Bishop had said, she told him to go to a spot where nothing but weeds were known to grow; that he would find there bushes of roses in full bloom, and told him to take some of them to the prelate. She then vanished.

While going to the spot indicated Juan was surprised to find that the rough "tilna" or cape which he wore was imprinted with an exact likeness of the person who had visited him. To his great astonishment he found the roses in bloom, and took some of them, with the cape, to the Bishop. Both were convincing proof that something of a very extraordinary nature had happened. The news spread far and wide, and the place was thronged with wondering persons from all over Mexico.

The cape, with the wonderful imprint, was the object of much veneration. The picture contained various colors, and appeared on both sides, as if inwoven. There were the stars that Juan had seen around the wonderful woman's head, and the halo of light which surrounded her. The cape was hung in the church, and afterward in the temple erected on the spot where the miraculous manifestation was given.

As early as 1666 the matter was brought to the attention of Rome, and an investigation was made. Since then other investigations have been made by the Sacred Congregation of Rites at Rome. All of these investigations strengthened the belief in the miracle. The final one was approved by the Holy See March 6, 1894.

Archbishop Corrigan dwelt at length on the wonders of the miraculous cape. More than 350 years have passed, he said, and the imprint has retained its original freshness. The cape is made of the "maguey" plant, peculiar to Mexico, and is woven loosely, like a web. For centuries it has been a puzzle to scientists and artists. An imitation of it painted by an artist named Raphael Gutierrez became discolored after ten years, yet this picture remains unchanged after the lapse of centuries.

It is encased in an immense solid gold frame. It was upon this that the crown, studded with diamonds and other precious stones, was placed, while hosannas arose from the throats of the thousands of persons present. The Archbishop closed his discourse with a panegyric of the Madonna, who, he said, had twice appeared on earth to show her love for the Catholic Church.

ARRESTED A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE

Kesselmaire Was Accused of Having Impersonated a Policeman.

A woman and a man came up to a policeman at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday morning. The woman said she had been quarreling with a friend of hers when the man came up to them and said he was a policeman. He had demanded $4 from her and threatened to arrest her if she did not give him the money. The woman said she had given him the money and that he had then demanded $2 more.

The man told the policeman that he had not asked the woman for any money, and the woman retorted that she had given him a four-dollar bill. When the policeman laughed at this statement, she said that she meant that she had given him four one-dollar bills. The two were so disorderly that they were arrested and taken to the station house, charged with being drunk and disorderly. They gave their names as Mary Harvey of 214 West Twenty-seventh Street and Frederic Kesselmaire of 225 West Twenty-fifth Street.

In Jefferson Market Police Court Magistrate Simms asked Kesselmaire what his occupation was.

"I have no occupation," said Kesselmaire. "I am a gentleman of leisure."

Magistrate Simms fined Kesselmaire $10 on a charge of disorderly conduct, and sent the woman to the workhouse.

CEREMONY OF INSTITUTION

It Is Used for the First Time in Many Years in New-York.

FOR THE REV. WILLIAM GROSVENOR

Under the Direction of Bishop Potter He Becomes Rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

The Rev. William Grosvenor, who has been for five years rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Lenox, Mass., was yesterday morning instituted by Bishop Potter as rector of the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

The ceremony of institution is seldom used—so seldom that Bishop Potter said he had never used it in New-York City. The form used yesterday was adopted at the convention held in Baltimore in 1808.

There was a large number of persons present to witness the ceremony. Among the clergymen who took part were Bishop Potter, Bishop Davies of Michigan, Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. James M. Lewis, assistant rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Babcock.

After the regular morning ritual the institution service took place. Bishop Potter, addressing the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, said:

"We do by these presents give and grant unto you, in whose learning, diligence, sound doctrine, and prudence, we do fully confide, our license and authority to perform the office of a priest in the Church of the Incarnation, and also hereby institute you into said parish and church possessed of full power to perform every act of sacerdotal function among the people of the same, you continuing in communion with us and complying with the rubrics and canons of the Church, and with such lawful directions as you shall at any time receive from us.

"And as a canonically instituted priest into the office of rector of this church you are faithfully to feed that portion of the flock of Christ which is now intrusted to you, not as a man pleaser, but as continually bearing in mind that you are accountable to us here and to the Chief Bishop and Sovereign Judge of All hereafter.

"And as the Lord hath ordained that they who serve at the altar should live of the things belonging to the altar, so we authorize you to claim and enjoy all the accustomed temporalities appertaining to your cure, until some urgent reason or reasons occasion a wish in you, or in the congregation committed to your charge, to bring about a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal relation between you and them, of all which you will give us due notice, and in case of any difference between you and your congregation as to a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them, we, your Bishop, with the advice of our Presbyters, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge."

Bishop Potter then handed to the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor a letter instituting him minister of the church, a copy of the Bible, a Prayer Book, and the canon laws of the Episcopal Church.

George W. Smith, Junior Warden of the church, then handed to the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor the keys and seals of the church, and said:

"In the name and behalf of the Church of the Incarnation, I do receive and acknowledge you, the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, as priest and rector of the same, and in token thereof give into your hands the keys of this church."

The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor replied:

"I receive these keys of the house of God at your hands as the pledges of my institution, and of your parochial recognition, and promise to be a faithful shepherd over you, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Bishop Potter offered a prayer for the new incumbent.

The church has been without a pastor since the death of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, which occurred on the steamship Fulda July 10, while he was returning from a trip to Europe which he had taken for his health.

The new rector is thirty-two years old. He was graduated from Williams College in 1885. After leaving college he attended the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1888. After his ordination he went to Brooklyn, where he acted as assistant rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, under the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster. He was invited in 1890 to accept the rectorship of Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., which position he has held until now.

Since the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor accepted the call to the Church of the Incarnation a large number of persons have rented pews, among them Sir Roderick Cameron and many others who summer at Lenox.

DR. PAXTON'S SUCCESSOR INSTALLED

Interesting Services in the West Presbyterian Church.

Anthony Harrison Evans was last evening installed as pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Paxton was formerly pastor. There was a large congregation present.

The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York, presided.

The anthem, "Benedic, Anima Mea" (in B sharp) was beautifully rendered by the choir, as was also the anthem, "Still, Still with Thee," with music by Arthur Foote to the words of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Daniel E. Lorenz, the text being from the second chapter of Paul, "Now, my son, be strong in the faith of Jesus Christ." The prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent.

The constitutional questions were proposed by the Moderator; the charge to the pastor was read by the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker; the charge to the people by the Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd of Albion. The final prayer was by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the President of the Union Theological Seminary.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF NEW-YORK

Official Figures Showing the Number of Vessels for November.

Arrivals of vessels from foreign ports in November are shown in the following table:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
American	33	4	9	6	30	82
British	137	7	12	6	31	193
German	31	4	3	..	..	38
Norwegian	10	..	8	..	..	18
Dutch	12	1	..	..	..	13
French	6	..	..	..	..	6
Italian	..	1	4	..	..	5
Belgian	4	..	..	..	..	4
Spanish	3	..	..	..	..	3
Danish	2	..	1	..	..	3
Austrian	1	..	..	..	..	1
Portuguese	1	..	..	..	..	1
Russian	1	..	..	..	..	1
Swedish	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	241	17	38	12	61	369

The number of arrivals from domestic ports for the same period was as follows:

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
Eastern ports	35	..	1	..	607	643
Southern ports	119	..	4	..	181	304
Total	154	..	5	..	788	947

These tables are compiled from the Government books kept at the Barge office.

A BIG BROOKLYN CHURCH

Baptist Temple Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies and Music.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS BAPTIZED

Sermons by Many Pastors, and Many Conducted Services—A Story of Fires Followed by Union of Congregations.

The Baptist Temple, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies yesterday. The music was given by the Temple choir of 200 voices, augmented by the Cecilian Society of Newark, N. J.

Three dedication sermons were preached—the first in the morning, by the pastor, the Rev. Cortland Myers; the second in the afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, formerly pastor of the church, but now of Newton Centre, Mass, and in the evening the third, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston Myers of Chicago, a brother of the pastor of the church.

In the morning the Rev. Dr. Johnston Myers, the Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, the Rev. W. I. Southerton, and the Rev. Dr. S. P. Merrill officiated. The afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, the Rev. E. C. Knapp, the Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, the Rev. A. A. Cameron, and the Rev. Henry I. Guller.

The evening services were of a highly interesting character, as twenty-five persons were baptized in the new baptistry.

The new temple is one of the finest church edifices in Brooklyn. It occupies a site 100 feet long and 130 feet deep, and is three stories high. The main entrance is on Third Avenue, and there are eight other entrances. At Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street threre is a square, rugged tower. The first story is of rough brownstone; the rest of the edifice is of washed brick, with terra-cotta trimmings.

On the first floor is a prayer-meeting room and lecture room, accommodating 1,000 persons. Then there is a drill room for the boys' brigade, besides a dining room, a woman's parlor, a King's Daughters' parlor, and a young men's parlor and library.

The main auditorium will seat about 2,500. This same auditorium is also used by the Sunday school, and classrooms are created by a system of poles and curtains, which are easily removed for the regular services.

The large organ, which was dedicated last Wednesday evening, is directly behind the pulpit, as is also the choir loft, which accommodates 200.

In the rear of the main building is an extension twenty-five feet square, and in this are the kitchen and storeroom.

The architectural character of the building is Norman Gothic, and is simple but effective. The roof is arranged so as to give from the interior an idea of a depressed dome. A large gallery runs all around the building. The windows are of stained glass. The interior is of oak, and the decorations of soft tint, making a very rich, yet modest, picture.

Instead of the old-fashioned pews, there are individual folding sittings, cushioned and upholstered in plush. The heating and lighting is by the latest improved gas and electric methods.

The baptistery is under the pulpit and the robing room is under the choir loft. The pastor's study and the church offices are at the right of the Schermerhorn Street entrance.

The first Baptist congregation of Brooklyn was organized in 1823. It had a small frame church in Pearl Street. Subsequently a brick church was erected at Nassau and Liberty Streets, but was destroyed by fire in 1848.

It was rebuilt and again destroyed by fire in 1870. The Pierrepont Street Baptist Church at this time, was in existence, and the First Baptist Church and the Pierrepont Street Baptist congregations were consolidated in 1873. They erected an edifice at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, but in 1891 this building was sold to the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a magnificent bank was erected.

The congregation held services in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute until 1893, when the Rev. Cortland Myers was called as pastor. The congregation then held services in the Academy of Music. The present property was purchased in 1894, and the building was completely finished last month. All told it cost about $100,000.

The officers of the church are: Pastor—The Rev. Cortland Myers; Assistant Pastor—The Rev. W. I. Southerton; Musical Director—Edward Morris Bowman; Deacons—Elijah Bliss, M. H. Dorman, C. R. Hetfield, Alfred Bruen, L. T. Perkins, Theodore Tuthill, S. W. Kent, James C. Hetfield, H. C. Litchfield, R. D. Wood, A. E. Bruen, and Harry W. Shepard; Trustees—Albert Bruen, H. C. Litchfield, W. L. Perkins, C. R. Hetfield, E. G. Milbury, H. J. Hall, E. R. Sammis, W. D. Gleason, and Henry L. Morehouse.

The services will be continued until Wednesday evening. Addresses will be made to-night by the Rev. Erwin Dennett, the Rev. W. I. Southerton, the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver an oration.

Representatives of various denominations will take part Tuesday night. There will be present the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, the Rev. Dr. John L. Rhey, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks, and the Rev. F. D. Stoddard.

The services Wednesday night will be conducted by the Rev. J. T. Whittaker, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Kelsay, the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

HELD A SERVICE OF SONG

Children of the Five Points House of Industry in Their New Chapel.

There was a service of song in the new chapel of the Five Points House of Industry yesterday afternoon, in which 200 boys and girls took part.

The children marched in, singing the processional "Happy Songs," and then, before taking their seats, sang the Doxology and recited the creed. Superintendent William F. Barnard presided, and the music was under the direction of Organist S. M. Penfield.

The special occasion was the first Sunday service held in the new chapel, which was opened Thanksgiving Day. The chapel is in the new building of the House of Industry, which was recently completed, and is conveniently constructed and tastefully arranged. Facing the entrance is a stained-glass window, in memory of Morris Jesup Dodge, the figure representing "The Good Shepherd," and to the left, on the street side wall, is a tablet in memoriam of Archibald Russell, one of the founders, and for eighteen years President of the Five Points House of Industry.

The finishings are in hard wood, the seats are high-backed and comfortable, and there will be a pipe organ as soon as it is completed. The general interest in the institution and its inmates was shown by the presence of many active members of up-town churches at the services yesterday.

THE COMANCHE'S SATISFACTORY TRIP

Excellent Time Made in the Run from Philadelphia.

The new steamship Comanche of the Clyde Line arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia and docked at Pier 28 East River. She will enter the regular service of the company on Wednesday, sailing at 3 o'clock for Charleston and Jacksonville. Her trip from Philadelphia to this port satisfied the officials of the company. Her speed varied between 14½ and 15½ knots, there was no heating in any parts of the engines, and everything worked smoothly. Her commander will be Capt. Louis Pennington, late of the Iroquois of the same line. Her first mate will be Mr. Keach, her first engineer William Stewart, and her purser George Sayer.

Magistrate Flammer Appears.

Magistrate Charles A. Flammer sat in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for the first time since his appointment by Mayor Strong, taking the place of Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich, who had been there for twenty days. Although he never before sat in the Centre Street Court, which is really the old Tombs Court, Magistrate Flammer presided in the Tombs Police Court twenty-three years ago as a Police Justice by appointment of Mayor Havemeyer. Magistrate Flammer's wife sent him yesterday a new chair cushion.

ITS FIRST IDEA WRONG

Socialism, Says Dr. Abbott, Begins on Man's Lower Nature.

CHRISTIANITY DEALS WITH CHARACTER

The Former Thinks Better Conditions Will Make Better Men—The Latter's First Effort for Better Men.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott preached last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "Christianity and Socialism." The sermon was the fourth of a series in which Dr. Abbott is dealing with "Christianity and Our Social Problems."

There was even a larger attendance than usual, and the speaker's lucid and forcible exposition of his subject was listened to most attentively.

Dr. Abbott sketched lightly the history of Socialism, and pointed out some of its characteristics. He declined to add another definition to the many that exist already, but said that he intended to speak about the more modern Socialism, which dates from the days of Robert Owen, in 1835, and which he took to be "the reaction against the excessive individualism that preceded it."

Having traced its history up to the present day, Dr. Abbott then epigrammatically defined Christianity and set the two side by side before his listeners.

"Socialism and Christianity agree," he said, "in two respects: They both desire a reorganization of society, and they both aim at a reorganization of society which shall give a greater diffusion of intelligence and wealth throughout the community."

Dr. Abbott at considerable length, but with great simplicity and clearness, pointed out that Socialism and Christianity differed widely in their methods of seeking this reorganization.

"Socialism puts the social condition first," he said, "and the individual condition second. Christianity does the reverse. Socialism considers that happiness rests on the condition of the individual; Christianity considers that its rests on the character of the individual."

Dr. Abbott said he would make no new definition of Socialism himself, but would read some that other men eminent for their scholarship and sobriety of judgment had made. First of all, he read the words of James Russell Lowell, that "Socialism, in short, means the practical application of Christianity to life, and has in it the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction."

"If this is right, I trust that we are all Socialists," said the speaker. "But listen to the words of Prof. Robert Flint of Edinburgh, when he says 'Socialism is in theory a social organization which sacrifices the legitimate liberty of individuals to the will or interest of the community.' If this is Socialism," said Dr. Abbott, "then there surely are no Socialists. It would be very difficult to find a man who says 'I believe in sacrificing my legitimate liberty to the interest of the community.'"

Dr. Abbott then proceeded to trace the history of Socialism. Many men, he said, tried to trace it back to the earliest ages of the world's history, to find it in the mediaeval Church, and in Plato's "Republic"; in Christ's teaching, and in the Hebrew theocracy.

"Socialism may have its roots in the past," he said, "but it is a wholly modern article. It was coined in 1835 to describe the teachings and views of Robert Owen, and it is of the Socialism that is contemporaneous with the word that describes it that I wish to speak of to-night.

"Socialism is a reaction against the excessive individualism that preceded it, as that was in its turn a reaction against the paternalism that preceded it.

"Luther's fundamental doctrine was the individual responsibility of every soul to God. It was against the teaching that that responsibility had been assumed by the 'Vicar of Christ.' He taught that every man must give an account of himself to God, and that he therefore had the right to frame his own religious opinions.

"The men who followed Luther did not keep within these bounds, and there arose the Antinomian doctrine, the doctrine that there is no law whatever. Men denied the authority of the Church and the unity of the Church, and the process of segregation began.

"This excessive individualism in the Church appeared also in the Government. Jean Jacques Rousseau voiced it in his 'Contrat Social,' when he maintained that the state of nature was the ideal state and that men could do as they pleased.

"This doctrine finally became this: The sole function of government is to govern and to protect the individual from the aggression of other individuals. And there it stops.

"Then men rose up and said: 'There is no government. Let us abolish it. Thus Nihilism and Anarchism were the natural outgrowth of Rousseau's philosophy."

Dr. Abbott here pointed out the foolish mistake that is so often made of looking upon Socialism and Anarchism as brothers.

"Socialism," he declared, "says everything should be controlled by Government. Anarchism says there should be no Government.

"The same individualism that entered the Church and into the Government, entered also into industry. The Manchester School was founded. In the first place, the doctrine of individualism in industry treats man as simply governed by self-interest. Political economy says we are concerned with man solely as a being who desires wealth. The world is made up of units who are struggling for wealth. Let us consider how to organize society out of such units.

"Let every man take off his shackles and remove all restraint. Let laborers sell their labor where they please, and let capital buy where it likes, and by and by things will find their level. The Government must not interfere. Let this mass of men who desire wealth struggle together, and those who deserve it will get it, and the devil will get the hindermost.

"This spirit of sectarianism in commerce has been as bad in the industrial world as in the religious and political worlds. It has brought many evils on the human race."

Dr. Abbott went on to speak of the reaction against religious individualism in the past, and emphasized the need of religious liberty.

"But liberty is not the only word," he said, "we seek fraternity as well. So we frame plans for the confederation of all the Churches. So, in the Government, we do not believe now that the simple function of government is to govern. By the government we promote and protect manufactures, aid enterprise, carry mails, educate our children, organize public parks, and maintain them with music and fountains. It has run far beyond any bounds that Thomas Jefferson would have prescribed for it in his own time.

"Philosophy supports politics in this view. Rousseau's picture was painted out of his own imagination. The earliest Governments, Herbert Spencer tells us, were military despotisms. Government is not founded on a 'central social.' We are born into government as we are born into the household."

Dr. Abbott then contrasted Socialism and Christianity.

"They agree in two respects," he said. "They both desire the reorganization of society, and both aim at a reorganization which shall give a greater diffusion of intelligence and wealth throughout the community.

"They both seek the reconstruction of society, but they also differ in important respects.

"Socialism puts the social condition first and the individual condition second. It considers that happiness rests on the condition of the individual. Christianity considers that happiness rests on the character of the individual.

"Socialism therefore makes its first effort to give cleaner streets, better clothes, richer food, &c. Christianity makes its first effort to make better men.

"Socialism considers that man's moral character depends primarily upon his condition. 'Your scheme would work well,' said a man to a Socialist, 'if all men were angels.' 'All men are angels,' replied the enthusiastic Socialist; 'if you can take away the evils of their condition.' Christianity assumes that evil is in the individual primarily. It begins with the individual and works toward a social regeneration by individuals.

"Socialism appeals to man in his lower nature, and then works to his higher. Christianity does the reverse.

"So Socialism," said Dr. Abbott, in conclusion, "may be without religion. I don't say it is. It is not always. The Socialist may be irreligious; the Christian cannot be. The point of his departure is his faith in the divinity of his manhood. His first aim is to bring men into fellowship with the Divine, and they will then be brought into fellowship with each other. The function of Christianity is to make men into men, and out of that manhood to develop a nobler society."

Dr. Abbott will not preach the next in this series of sermons until Dec. 16. He will then speak on "Christ's Method of Settling Disputes," and will treat "International War" in one sermon and "Labor War" in another.

"DUTY ITSELF IS DIVINE"

Prof. Adler on the Attitude of Ethical Societies Toward Religion.

THE QUICKENING OF MORAL LIFE

That Is the Object to Which the Societies Have Set Themselves—Fellow-Beings Our Other Selves.

The announcement that Prof. Felix Adler would speak on "The Attitude of the Ethical Societies Toward Religion" drew a large audience yesterday to Carnegie Music Hall.

"Among those whose minds have been influenced by the scientific and critical thought of our age," the professor said, "there are many who maintain their allegiance to the traditional forms of religion. There is, however, an increasing number in whom the religious sentiment has been paralyzed, who have learned to say concerning transcendental clues, 'We do not know,' and who have in consequence ceased to care.

"There are also a small number of seers and their disciples who, while profoundly convinced of the existence of a spiritual order of being beyond the things that we see and taste and touch, find it extremely difficult to communicate their thoughts to others, and hesitate to express themselves positively even when they think positively, from the fear of being misunderstood.

"Carlyle said in 1870: 'I begin to think religion again possible for whomsoever will sacredly refuse to tell lies, which, however, will mean for the most part a refusal to speak at all on that topic.'

"Certain it is, whatever else may be uncertain, that we are bound to refuse to tell lies or to act them; that we have not the right, merely for the sake of producing an emotional effect upon ourselves, of giving countenance to religious ideas, and of supporting religious institutions which no longer commend themselves to our reason.

"He whose views of the infinite have changed, who cannot regard that living Rectitude as an individual being, like himself, to whom he can speak, to whom he can supplicate, is bound to give effect to his views in the attitude which he observes toward religion.

"The ethical societies were established in view of the situation just described, and for the purpose of affecting that situation. It seemed to those who began this movement that the great multitude of persons whom the Church no longer reaches, nor can reach, need to be taken care of; that those who are indifferent to religion, and their number is legion, are yet, in many cases, capable of being morally aroused, and quickened, and an effort, therefore, should be made to get hold of these masses and to offer to them, old and young, the moral training of which all men stand in need.

"Again, it seems that some moral training is wanted in the interest and development of a new religious idealism. The new faith, and even the new and vital realization of the spiritual meanings of the old faith, will not come unless the new life come first. Those who do the deed should know the doctrine. The doing must come first before the doctrine can be received. 'Every one knows as much as he does,' said Savonarola.

"The prime object to which the ethical societies have set themselves is, therefore, the quickening of the moral life. But it is often said that without definite religious belief morality is cold and barren, that duty is like a ball and chain attached to the feet, from which we cannot escape, but which we feel at the same time to be a heavy load.

"I have no doubt that duty presents itself in some such manner. But whether it shall be a hard taskmaster or a sweet Lord depends entirely on the way we look at it. In many of the great religions we meet with the phrase 'regeneration, or second birth.' Religion, it is said, does not come to a man until he is born again, until he becomes an entirely new man, until he looks upon himself and life in an entirely new way. In like manner it may be said that morality does not come to a man until he is morally born a second time, until he becomes morally a new man, and looks upon moral acts in a new way.

"I shall speak of two signs by which all moral regeneration may be known. The first is that we look upon our fellow-men, not as beings radically different from ourselves, but as our other selves.

"I see myself in the ragged beggar who accosts me at my doorstep, my possible self, such as I might have become if I had been exposed to the same conditions as he. But I see in him also my saving self, the self underneath self, which has the power to rescue from sin and shame and misery him and me and all who trust in it. I see myself in the criminal in the dock; in that criminal, for instance, who, not long ago, entered a house on Fifth Avenue because he had not eaten for four days, who came to eat, but saw silver and is now behind prison bars.

"I see a being not alien to myself in the wretched woman that walks the street. And I need care for her, even as I would care for myself; in reality neither for her sake nor my sake, but for the sake of the higher and rational nature which is present in us all, in order that that may grow apace in the world, in order that that may shine abroad in the world, in order that all the possibilities of the higher nature may be unfolded, in order that knowledge in human heads may be pushed to the borders of omniscience and goodness in human hearts into words of all holiness.

"This is the aim of morality, the one aim which we should pursue now in our own persons, and then again in the persons of others, according as opportunity and ability invite and avail. There is a Divine element in human morality, a Divine light, potentially at least, in us, and if we find it not there, we shall find it nowhere else.

"The truest conception of Deity is that of a being who embraces in His care the welfare of all that live, who causes his sun to shine for the good and bad alike. If we so act as to cause the sun of our care and kindness to shine, not only upon the good, for it is easy to be good to the good, but also over the evil, we shall, in this manner, be conforming, as far as finite beings can, to the Divine ideal, and we shall never feel or say that a life of duty is barren and cold.

"A second sign by which moral change of heart can be known is that we look upon our fellow-men not as our other selves, but as part and parcel of our true self. Related to us as the tenon is to the mortise, as one blade of the shears is to the other blade, or, better still, as one member of a living body is to the other member.

"I think when there is work to be done and a man knows he is fitted to do that work that he may be properly conscious of his fitness without the taint of pride. I think every one should scrupulously test himself as to the place he is capable of filling, of the work he is capable of doing in the world, and then fill his place with dignity. But he should also realize that there is no real distinction, as of high and low, between different places and the different kinds of service; that each is necessary to all and all to each.

"We should go, therefore, among our fellow-beings prepared to learn from the humblest. There is something that the shoeblack can teach us, something that the car driver and the hod carrier can teach us.

"There is not a calling so humble but it permits those who follow it to look upon the world from an angular vision of their own, to see some aspect of truth which is concealed from others, and we can get what they know and see if we approach them in the right spirit, without self-consciousness or childish sense of superiority.

"The ethical societies are not founded upon any definite form of religious belief, but upon the belief that duty itself is divine; that the life of obedience and service is the best part of religion, the essence and the pith of it. And it seems highly important in this age, when historical forms of belief have become so uncertain, to impress upon the minds of all that here is a practical form of religion which none of us, whatever doubts may beset us, need go without."

Memorial exercises in honor of Octavius B. Frothingham will be held next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, in Carnegie Music Hall, under the auspices of the Ethical Society.

The speakers will be Edmund C. Stedman, Judge George C. Barrett, George Haven Putnam, and Prof. Felix Adler.

Ran When the Policeman Saw Him.

A policeman while on post on Charles Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning saw a man carrying a large bundle along Charles Street. At sight of the policeman the man started to run, but was caught after a chase of two blocks. At the station he gave the name of William McFith of 316 Madison Street. In the bundle were found a blanket, an overcoat, two bed sheets, and a bedspread. He refused to say how he had come by the property. Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Police Court, remanded McFith until to-day in order that the police might have a chance to learn where the property came from.

TOLD THE PASTOR TO GO

Evangelical Germans of Bayonne Think the Rev. Mr. Holls Is Too Old.

NO SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE CHURCH

Ex-Mayor Farr Leader of the Opposition—Threats of Eviction from the Parsonage—The Pastor's Defense.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 1.—The usual Sunday services were not held this morning in St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, and investigation disclosed the fact that the Rev. Frederick W. Holls had been removed from his pastorate. Members of the Church Society had carefully guarded their secret, being extremely anxious to avoid notoriety. While the verdict of dismissal is not accepted by the deposed pastor, who will probably make a stubborn fight before the Missouri Senate of the Lutheran Church, the Rev. Mr. Holls prudently refrained from committing any breach of discipline or the peace.

He did not attempt to preach his customary Thanksgiving sermon last Thursday or his usual Sunday sermon to-day.

His temporary submission is in the interests of peace and harmony, and for the purpose of avoiding an open conflict. Threats had been made by the present ruling majority of the church that any attempt on the part of the Rev. Mr. Holls to continue as pastor would be resisted, and that he would be promptly arrested.

The salary of the Rev. Mr. Holls will be paid up to the end of November, and he has been ordered to vacate the parsonage with his family at once. Dispossess proceedings may have to be brought to accomplish the latter object, the occupants of the parsonage having made no preparations or shown any intention of moving.

The Rev. Mr. Holls is about seventy years old, and has been in the ministry forty-five years. During the last fourteen years he has been pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Bayonne. He has four sons in the ministry. The pastor is a member of the Missouri Senate, and has a vote. His former congregation, as a body, is also a member of this Senate, with one vote. The only other member from Bayonne is H. F. Aubke, the teacher of the Lutheran schools, who cannot vote. The parsonage is occupied by the pastor, his wife, and adopted daughter.

The principal parties interested in the controversy have been visited by a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent. Each has refused to make any statement at present. However, the opposing factions wisely provided mouthpieces, who practically represent them. From the latter the substance of the trouble was easily learned.

Bayonne's foremost German-American citizen, former Mayor William C. Farr, is the recognized head of the opposition which secured the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Holls. Mr. Farr has been a liberal contributor—in fact, one of the chief supporters of the church—until he became dissatisfied a few years ago, but retained membership. He is also one of the city's largest taxpayers, and has a large following, both personally and politically. Mr. Farr's influence, probably more than anything else, doubtless achieved the victory over the pastor and his friends.

A committee of three, consisting of Mr. Farr, George Christ, and Caspar Schmidt, one of the oldest members and a Trustee, represented the opponents of the pastor.

Mr. Farr refuses to talk about the trouble now, but his position was probably defined with accuracy by a well-informed follower, who declined to be quoted by name.

The objection to the clergyman are alleged to be very unsatisfactory preaching, old age, interference with the business affairs of the church, and a determination to take entire control to himself as pastor, resulting in gathering but small congregations, as many members would not pay their dues owing to the presence of the Rev. Mr. Holls. It is also said that the opposition to the pastor has tried to have him resign during the last five or six years and avoid any open rupture, but that he persistently refused, and even refused other calls. The faction that makes these accusations claims that only half a dozen of a score of former supporters of the Rev. Mr. Holls are now with him, and that he is responsible for the disturbances in the church. A protest against removal of the pastor was submitted, and the ex-Mayor's supporters say it contained only about six names. The ruling faction admit they intends to drive the pastor from the parsonage speedily, and will prevent him from preaching there. They hope to secure another pastor soon.

At the parsonage the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hollis declared that no statement could be obtained from her father. He was out of town, she said. She admitted that he had no intention of moving, but said he would not attempt to occupy the pulpit again until matters were settled. She referred to parties with authority to speak for the clergyman.

H. F. Aubke, Sunday school Superintendent, admitted that the pastor had appealed from the verdict of the Church, but would not discuss the subject, owing to his position, which might be jeopardized.

From other sources it was learned that the opposition, at a business meeting Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, formally preferred complaint and petition for the removal of the Rev. Mr. Holls. He refused to comply, after having asked and received two weeks' time, saying that he must wait until he received a call. Then another week was given by the faction led by Mr. Farr. The days of grace ended last Sunday, when the preacher wanted further delay until Easter. At the last meeting Trustee Caspar Schmidt presided, and urged the dismissal of the pastor, Mr. Farr taking the same stand. Forty members were present. Trustee George F. Schmidt, son of the presiding officer, and Trustee Jacob Scholz resisted the proposition to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Holls. The vote against the pastor was 24, with 15 in his favor. There was a stormy debate, and a war of words in the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Holls at this meeting said that he had solicited a call from the President of the German Evangelical Senate, and promised that as soon as he received one to accept and leave Bayonne. Otherwise, he would resign, to take effect Easter, to avoid trouble.

Men who defend Mr. Holls says that former Mayor Farr, for many years their leading man, has been arbitrary in Church business matters. Mr. Farr and the pastor, they state, were very friendly a long time, the latter confirming all of Mr. Farr's children, and officiating at the marriage of one of them. It is said that three years ago, owing to differences in Church business matters, Mr. Farr became opposed to the pastor. Mr. Farr and his family stopped attending the church two years ago, and went to Staten Island for religious instruction. While Mr. Farr attended every business meeting of St. Paul's Luthern Church, in Bayonne, he has not been a Trustee in three years, because of his voluntary resignation. He occasionally attended services in St. Paul's.

It is also claimed that the Rev. Mr. Holls earnestly desired to prevent a public scandal, and the disgrace of a dismissal, but the opposition would not listen to the proposition. The claim is also made that a dozen of the pastor's supporters failed to attend the final meeting; also, that some who voted for dismissal had not paid their dues, and had no legal vote.

The two Trustees defending the pastor are known to believe that the Rev. Mr. Holls was not dismissed properly, according to Church regulations. It is conceded that the action of a church body is practically final. The church must apply for another pastor to its Senate, who can refuse to allow one of its members to accept the charge. Then the church might call an outsider.

Defenders of the pastor say no good reasons exist for his removal, and declare that Mr. Farr induced members to join him by his influence. Some turned against the pastor owing to his age. During the previous year several meetings were held to adjust church matters, when it is claimed the pastor tried persuasion and business concessions to no purpose. Friends of the deposed pastor promise to fight to the bitter end.

St. Paul's Church was started in 1877 at the Hook, and in 1889 the present edifice was built, in East Twenty-fifth Street. About sixty families, numbering 400 souls, are now included in the congregation. Prosperous schools are maintained by the church.

Unless the Lutheran Senate steps in and speedily adjusts matters, it is likely the majority who voted to remove the pastor will take prompt and severe measures to secure recognition of their authority.

WASTE NO TIME
in choosing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets at 104 West 14th St.

BANK PRESIDENT HELMER GUILTY

Was Tried at Lockport for Deceiving Bank Examiner Clark — Mr. Helmer's Mother-in-law Dying.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Joshua S. Helmer, ex-President of the defunct Merchants' Bank, has been found guilty of deceiving Bank Examiner Clark in September, 1893. This was his third trial on the indictment. After a verdict of guilty the first time he secured a new trial; the second time the jury disagreed. A recommendation of clemency was added to the verdict in the trial just ended.

Conviction was found on the evidence that Halmer borrowed $7,000 on the day the Bank Examiner visited the bank, to make good a deficiency of cash as shown by the teller's tickets.

Sentence will be pronounced next Saturday. An appeal probably will be taken.

Mr. Helmer's mother-in-law, Mrs. T. T. Flagler, is dying. She was stricken with apoplexy this morning. The trials of her son-in-law have borne heavily upon the old lady, who is eighty-five years of age.

Since the beginning of the Merchants' Bank cases, there has been an unusual series of deaths of relatives. Mulford Helmer, brother of the prisoner, died suddenly a year ago while consulting a lawyer in New-York. Then came the death of Arthur L. Davidson, nephew of the banker, the young man being killed by the cars.

The untimely death of Helmer's niece, Mildred Arnold, caused universal sorrow and attracted much attention because of the fact that the Governor permitted her father, J. J. Arnold, Helmer's partner in crime, to leave Auburn Prison long enough to attend his daughter's funeral.

These deaths were followed by the sudden death in Chicago this week of Howard Helmer, another nephew of J. S. Helmer.

Cashier Flood Will Go to Prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—John W. Flood, the defaulting cashier of the Donohue-Kelley Bank, has determined to serve his sentence of seven years in prison. Accordingly, his appeal for a new trial has been withdrawn from the Supreme Court. Flood misappropriated $160,000 of the funds of the bank, of which he was cashier, and has been fighting for his freedom for four years. He is convinced that even if he should escape punishment for the crime which he was convicted of, he would be prosecuted on other charges.

Thrown Down Stairs by Her Brother.

Mrs. Maggie Cash, thirty-five years old, of 317 East Forty-fourth Street, is in Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition from injuries received from her brother, John Crowley, yesterday morning, at her home. The brother and sister had a dispute and Crowley knocked his sister down, kicked her in the face, head, and abdomen, and then threw her down a flight of stairs.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

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At 2:30 Each Day.

All goods guaranteed as to make and texture.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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$7,000.—YOUNG AND ENERGETIC BUSINESS man, with above amount, can purchase partnership in established paying wholesale business; previous knowledge of business not absolutely necessary; a splendid opportunity for the right man. Address L., Box 177 Times.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Saale.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1895.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

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Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM	Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM

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Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Kai'r W. II., Dec. 7, 11 AM	†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 22, 11 AM

*NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

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I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

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The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the

WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA** will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the

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ST. LOUIS ..... Dec. 11	ST. LOUIS ...... Jan. 1
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RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNLA'D. Dec. 4	KENSINGTON . Dec. 18
NOORDLAND .. Dec. 11	FRIESLAND ..... Dec. 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM	Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM	Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM	Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
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Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.	Campania, Dec. 21, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

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LA NORMANDIE, Delonele...Sat., Dec. 7, 7 A.M.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Dec. 14, 2 P. M.

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SEMINOLE ....Monday, Dec. 2

COMANCHE (new) ....Wednesday, Dec. 4

CHEROKEE ....Friday, Dec. 6

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Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC ....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

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CHINA ....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.

AFRIDI ....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

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Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

FINANCE, Dec. 10 ALLIANCE, Dec. 20.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N.R.	F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr.	J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall River Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York: 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.	GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hacketstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M., daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Plesant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dinng Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.	J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895,

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For Chicago, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

UNION TICKET OFFICES.

All classes of Tickets, rail and steamer, for ATLANTA and all SOUTHERN RESORTS, CHICAGO, CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, and all Western points, and sleeping-car accommodation, all at lowest rates, can be obtained at either of our offices.

Parties to Atlanta.

Grand tour, including Asheville, Chattanooga, (battlefields,) Atlanta, and Charleston, leaving Dec. 10, $110, all expenses included.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 Broadway, cor. Warren. Telephone, 320 Cortlandt.

1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth. Telephone, 446B 38th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Fares Reduced. Only $3.00 to Boston for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all other points East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE.

FARES ALL REDUCED. BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25. Steamers leave NEW PIER 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and CONTINENTAL leave Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting at CATSKILL with the CAIRO R. R. and at HUDSON with the B. & A. R. R. for all points east.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

$3. To BOSTON. $2. TO WORCESTER.

Reduced fares to all points East.

VIA **NORWICH LINE**

Steamers leave Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses Street, at 5:30 P. M., week days only.

RAMSDELL LINE—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
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The farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's pen, advice, and experience free.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

20th ST., 347 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, heated, newly furnished connecting rooms; first and second floors; suitable for two or small family of adults; fine neighborhood; table high-class; $12 to $16 to permanent.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice double room; heated; also single; excellent board; home comforts; prices very low.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; new management; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

131 WEST 22d ST.—Nicely furnished large room, with board; table board also.

164 WEST 121st. ST.—A private family has two large, handsome rooms; modern conveniences; excellent table; location select; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., 61 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avenues; rooms, with board for parties seeking a pleasant, refined home for the Winter; excellent accommodations.

Brooklyn.

COMFORTABLE; TABLE FIRST-CLASS.

Connecting parlors; grate fires; hot water radiators; new furniture; finely decorated; table first-class; immaculate table linen; expert service; high-grade cooking; large grounds; fashionable locality; bridge, 20 minutes; all parts of Brooklyn by trolley; Park, 10 minutes. 808 Prospect Place.

Furnished Rooms.

23D ST., 147 WEST.

Large room, second floor, rear; newly decorated, &c.; reference required; $7; restaurant in connection.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large and medium sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; single or suites; breakfast optional; references.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; private bath; or separate; excellent location; references.

37 WEST 24th ST.—Grand parlor floor, newly furnished, heated; furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference; board optional.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; singly or en suite; select location; references.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

144 WEST 48th ST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; reference.

240 EAST 22d ST.—Neatly furnished front room; also hall room; ladies only; reference required; ring three times.

LEXINGTON AV., 330.—A square and single room, newly furnished; all conveniences; private family; board optional.

Winter Resorts.

THE

Jefferson,

Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel

Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD.

NOW OPEN.

RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE. 10TH SEASON.	NOW OPEN. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.) New-York, December 2, 1895.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1895, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1896, as provided by Section 846 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1895, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1896, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1895, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1895 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau...Lessees and Managers

GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

TO-NIGHT, Wagner's opera, Lohengrin. Mmes. Lola Beeth (début) and Mantelli. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.

Wed. Eve., Dec. 4, Ambroise Thomas's opera, HAMLET. Mmes. Calve (first time here as Ophelia) and Mantelli. MM. Plancon, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Kaschmann.

Thurs. Eve., Dec. 5, first Special Subscription Night of the German Series. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (IN GERMAN.) Mmes. Nordica and Brema. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Seidl.

Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 6, Bizet's Opera, "Carmen." Mmes. Calve and Lola Beeth. MM. Lubert, de Vries, Carbone, and Maurel. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sat. Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 1:45 P. M., double bill: LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Saville, MM. Cremonini and Ancona, and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, Mmes. Calve and Kitzu, (début.) MM. Lubert and de Vries. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 7, Popular prices, Il Trovatore. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, MM. Kaschmann and Russitano.

Seats for above on sale at box office; also, at regular prices, at Tyson's ticket offices, in the leading hotels, and at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2. SHERIDAN'S IMMORTAL COMEDY.

School for Scandal.

MISS REHAN as....LADY TEAZLE
James Lewis as............Sir Oliver
George Clarke as......Joseph Surface
Frank Worthing as...........Charles
Herbert Gresham as....Sir Benjamin
Sidney Herbert as...........Crabtree
Edwin Varrey as.............Sir Peter
Sybil Carlisle as...............Maria
Mrs. Gilbert as.........Mrs. Candour

"A sumptuous presentment."—Tribune.
"Welcomed with enthusiasm."—Herald.
"The success was indisputable."—Post.
"A play that never tires."—Press.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL Matinees WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, and SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. 6th week of HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY, and The London Lyceum Company. This and To-morrow ev'gs. Last times of **FAUST.** Thursday and Friday ev'gs. Matinée Saty. **MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.** Saturday ev'g, **THE BELLS.** (Henry Irving as Mathias.) Preceded by **"A CHRISTMAS STORY."** Next week, Mon. and Tues. ev'gs, Macbeth. Wed., Thurs., Fri. ev'gs. Mat. Sat., 14th, DON QUIXOTE, JOURNEYS END IN LOVERS' MEETING, and a STORY OF WATERLOO.

Hammerstein's OLYMPIA Music Hall Theatre Concert Hall

Broadway, 44th, 45th St.

Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. (Wednesday Matinée in Theatre only.)

MUSIC HALL. 30 EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.	THEATRE. RICE'S Olympia Burlesque Co. in EXCELSIOR, JR.

Concert Hall, Promenade Concerts. Admits to All....50c....Admits to All

Next Sunday—Second Popular Concert.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d St. Curtain Rises 8:15. The brilliant society comedy-drama, THE

HOME SECRETARY.

"Another Lyceum success."—Spirit of the Times. At 8:15. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.

American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

De Longpré's Flowers.	Denton's Butterflies.

Admission Twenty-five Cents.

GARRICK THEATER, 35th St., bet. B'way and 5th Av.

RICHARD MANSFIELD

TO-NIGHT, BEAU BRUMMELL.

Tuesday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matinée, The Story of Rodion the Student; Wednesday night, Emperor Napoleon; Thursday Matinée, Beau Brummell; Thursday Night, Parisian Romance; Friday night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.

First production on any stage of

Kilanyi's GLYPTORAMA.

Vaudeville, Specialties, Novelties.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. **TO-NIGHT** FIRST AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF **MISS BROWN**

The farcical play by Robert Buchanan and C. Marlowe. Now approaching the 300th performance in London. Turning people away nightly.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

MR. JOHN DREW in **CHRISTOPHER, JR.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.

The Sporting Duchess.

MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2. EVE. AT 8.

PADEREWSKI'S PIANO RECITAL,

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14th, at 2:30, Carnegie Hall, 56 & 57 Sts. and 7th Ave. ☞Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Steinway Pianos used exclusively.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.

Kneisel Quartet of Boston.

1895—FOURTH SEASON, NEW-YORK—1896. Wed., Dec. 11, and Tues., Jan. 7, 28; March 3, 31. SEASON TICKETS for the series of 5 concerts, at $6, now at Schuberth & Co.'s, 23 Union Square.

GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. A. M. PALMER................Sole Manager

Begins at 8:15. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2.

246th Performance TO-NIGHT, LAST 2 WEEKS.	**TRILBY.** Fri. Eve., Dec. 6, 250th performance. Souvenirs. Seats for all remaining Trilby performances on sale.

BROADWAY Theatre. Last 3 Weeks. **GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY,** presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera, **HIS EXCELLENCY.** Evenings at 8:10. Matinée Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. DEC. 13. FRIDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1.

ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.	Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, Olga Nethersole, John Drew & Maud Adams, Empire Co., with Henry Miller, Viola Allen, Mr. Faversham, &c., Fritz Williams and Ellaline Terris, (musical comedy,) Mabel Love, John Le Hay, and other attractions yet to be announced.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 9:30 to 6, & 8 to 10:30. Closes Dec. 7 at 10 P. M.

ADMISSION..................50 CENTS

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK!

EXHIBITION INDUSTRIAL ART.

Showing Work in process and a large collection of Favrile Glass. Open 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TIFFANY STUDIOS, 333 FOURTH AVE.

5TH AV. THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.

H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager

JAMES A. HERNE in **SHORE ACRES.**

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15.

METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO. Boulevard & 60th St	RIDING ACADEMY. INSTRUCTION. COLUMBIA BICYCLES. MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

STAR THEATRE, B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:30. Sat. Mat. at 1:30. **LAST WEEK OF NEIL BURGESS IN THE YEAR ONE. NEXT WEEK—THE COUNTY FAIR.**

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c. **TO-NIGHT——HOYT'S——TO-NIGHT A RUNAWAY COLT**

CANARY & LEDERER'S **CASINO** Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. **2D MONTH.** "Columbia Night," Dec. 13. The **FRANK DANIELS** Comic Opera Co. in **THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.**

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., bet. Lex'n & 3d Avs. Noon to Midnight. **25c., 50c.** **GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.** Vaidis Sisters, Pantzers, Les Edoardos; 40 others.

TONY PASTOR'S ELECTRIC SUCCESS OF **MISS BESSIE BELLWOOD.** AL H. WILSON. NELLIE WATERS. TONY PASTOR AND NEW CO. MAT. TUES.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Prices, 25c. to $1.00. Matinées Wed. and Sat. A realistic and profoundly thrilling story. **THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW-YORK.** With Great Herald Sq. Scene and soul-stirring dive.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. DEC. 18—100TH PERFORMANCE, SOUVENIRS. **THE GAY PARISIANS.** Evenings, 8:30 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2. **MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Mat. and Eve., **DENISE.** Balance of Week—**FROU FROU.**

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. **DAVID BELASCO'S** THE HEART OF **MARYLAND.** **ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.**

PALMER'S THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp. **Dec. 16, 50th performance, souvenirs.** **THE SHOP GIRL.** Evenings, 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

BIJOU. RUDOLPH ARONSON....Manager. Prettiest Theatre in America. Ev'gs 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. **PETER F. DAILEY.** **THE NIGHT CLERK.**

EDEN MUSEE. **World in Wax and Grand Concerts.**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 25th and Souvenir Performance. **ZWEI WAPPEN.**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **A BOWERY GIRL.**

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium

For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St. Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Graham's Shorthand School.

Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN TAUGHT. DOBSON, 1,276 Broadway, New-York; 591 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,

576 5th Av.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR. — Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing. Gentleman's class begins Monday Eve., Dec. 2.

GEORGE WALLACE'S CLASSES, 80 AND 82 West 126th St.; down-town school will open December. See circular.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WOMEN DRAMATISTS ENTERTAINED

The American Dramatists' Club Tenders Them a Reception.

The American Dramatists' Club gave a reception last night in its clubrooms, at 1,438 Broadway, to the women dramatists of this country. Many of those present gave recitations and musical selections, after which supper was served. Dr. Walter M. Fleming gave several recitations, Master J. Francis Quinn played the piano, and J. Aloysius Donaghey, Miss Eily Coghlan, and Miss Annie M. Weed sang.

Among the guests present were Miss Madeline Lucette Ryly, author of "Christopher, Jr."; Miss Mary T. Stone, who wrote "The Social Highwayman"; Miss Alice M. Ives, author of "The Brooklyn Handicap"; Miss Ada Lee Bascom, who wrote "The Bowery Girl"; Miss Marguerite Merrington, Mrs. B. B. Bancroft, Miss Vivanti Chartus, Miss Katherine Stagg.

Among the members of the club present were Bronson Howard, Nelson Wheatcroft, Charles Barnard, Richard A. Purdy, George Backus, Charles Kline, J. H. Ryly, Howard P. Taylor, Edward A. Paulton, Leopold Jordan, J. I. C. Clarke, and Harrison Grey Fiske.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott's Dog Lost.

Police Inspector John Mackellar had a general alarm sent out from Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night for a French collie dog, the property of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church. The dog strayed away from Dr. Abbott's house, 110 Columbia Heights, Saturday night.

The dog's name is "Mac." It is between six and seven months old, has a tan-colored body, with black and white face, and a white tip to the tail.

The dog wore a collar, on which was engraved the name of Dr. Abbott and the license tag, No. 7,395.

FAILED TO CASH THE CHECK AFTER ALL

Mr. Todd's Valet Is Considered a Suspicious Person.

Frank Ellis, colored, who claims to be the valet of William A. Todd, Vice President of the Importers and Traders' Bank, who lives at 107 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being a suspicious person. Ellis made several attempts yesterday to cash a fifty-dollar check, signed by Mr. Todd, but in each case was refused.

The last place he tried was a candy store, where the woman was suspicious, and spoke to a policeman. At the station Ellis said that Mr. Todd had given him the check to cash, telling him to return the money at 6 o'clock. It was learned that Mr. Todd had gone out of town, and Ellis was locked up to await proof of his story.

Socialists Fighting Labor Bodies.

At the Central Labor Federation meeting yesterday it was said the Socialists were going to start a movement to fight the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. In fact, the Socialists have already begun the fight against the Knights. Their organs in this city have for several days past been attacking both the order and Master Workman Sovereign.

The triangle or inner body of District Assembly 49, the members of which are mainly Socialists, gave a banquet at the Labor Lyceum in East Fourth Street, and speeches were made against the General Master Workman and members of the General Executive Board. Mottoes hung on the walls read:

"We throw down the gauntlet; pick it up who dares."

"A blow at the Central Labor Federation is a blow at the Socialist Labor Party."

Metaphor.

From The Galveston News.

Ask the man down in the hole what the trouble is and he will tell you he has gone up.

FIVE FUNERALS AT ONCE

Victims of the Tilly Foster Mine Disaster Buried at Brewster.

FIVE MORE TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

Search for the Three Bodies Still in the Mine Will Be Entered Upon This Morning—The Coroner's Inquest.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The bodies of five of the victims of the caving in on Friday of the foot wall of the Tilly Foster Iron Mine were buried to-day in the cemetery of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, in Brewster. The funerals were those of Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, Michael Gannon, P. H. Murtha, and Italian No. 234.

Five hearses brought the coffins to Brewster from the little mining settlement three miles north of here, followed by a long string of mourners in carriages provided by Clinton Stephenson, the contractor who operates the Tilly Foster mine. The small frame Catholic Church on the hill already was crowded with mourners and sightseers when the funeral procession arrived. Ahead of the first hearse walked a delegation of Court Putnam, Ancient Order of Foresters, to which Murtha and Fagan had belonged. The five hearses were not in line, one right after the other, but were separated by coaches containing the families and friends of the victims of the mine disaster.

The Rev. M. J. Henry, rector of St. Lawrence's, preached a consolatory sermon. He did not touch on the question of responsibility for the deaths, and made no remarks whatever in reference to the circumstances of the tragedy. Speaking afterward to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said he would personally make an investigation, and might have something to say on the subject later from his pulpit. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated. The coffins were placed side by side in the middle aisle of the church, in front of the altar. None of the coffins was opened.

At the cemetery, which is situated in a pleasant valley just south of the village, the wife of Miner Murtha fell on the coffin in which was his body, and beseeched Heaven to restore her husband to her. Murtha was a general favorite in and around Brewster. He was a good violin player, and was in requisition at many of the country entertainments.

The bodies of the five other miners which have been dug from the débris will be buried to-morrow in St. Lawrence's Cemetery.

The attempt to recover the three bodies still buried at the foot of the mine will be resumed to-morrow. There was considerable talk to-day among the miners to the effect that they would not again enter the pit, either to dig for the bodies or to work the mine. Superintendent Tomkins made little of this kind of talk, and said there would be no difficulty in making up a rescuing gang. The chief engineer has volunteered to be one of a crew to go down to-morrow, and Foreman Lynch said he and half a dozen other employes stood ready to go, too. Foreman Lynch was lowered in a bucket to-day, into the mine, and with his tools, he tapped and tested every part of the sloping wall. He said he detected no sign that there would be a further slide of any part of the wall.

Foreman Lynch, in the course of his journey down the foot wall in the bucket, dislodged all of the remaining small pieces of loose rock—the fragments left behind on Friday, when the great mass of 100 tons broke away from the wall.

Superintendent Tomkins told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it had not been definitely decided when the work of mining would be resumed.

Coroner E. C. Penny will begin his inquests to-morrow, provided the three remaining bodies shall be recovered. The Coroner said to-day that he had no intention of issuing warrants for the arrest of any one in connection with the disaster. "I am not afraid that Contractor Stephens will run away," he said.

Contractor Stephens and his son were again at the desolated mine to-day. Had the slide of rock occurred ten minutes earlier on Friday, Mr. Stephens would have been caught in the bottom of the mine. He came up just before the slide occurred.

The Rev. Mr. Henry said to-night that in his judgment the State should appoint an Inspector of Mines, to be paid by the State.

Superintendent Tomkins said to-day, that Murtha, one of the foremen who was killed, went over the very part of the sloping wall which gave way, within ten days, and examined it and pronounced it safe.

MAY REACH CAMPBELL TUESDAY

Coroner Strong Now in Charge of the Rescuing Party at the Old Well in Steinway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 1.—The effort to rescue Joseph Campbell from the caved-in well at Steinway was continued to-day. The workmen commenced operations before 7 o'clock this morning, and when they stopped to-night had sunk the new shaft started yesterday to a depth of seventeen feet.

Thousands of people viewed the work to-day. They came from all directions, many crossing over from New-York. The crowd became so large this afternoon that three policemen had to rope off a space about 100 feet square in order to enable the men to work rapidly. For a time the assemblage respected the rope, but one by one they succumbed to their desire to look down into the shaft, and the policemen were kept busy chasing them back.

The responsibility of rescuing Campbell passed this afternoon into official control, Coroner Benjamin G. Strong of this city taking charge. He said that he would keep the men at work until Campbell was recovered. It was suggested to the Coroner that, with the aid of electric lights, an extra gang of men could work throughout the night, and thereby hasten the recovery of the imprisoned man. It was too late to-night to arrange for electric lights, but the Coroner stated that he would endeavor to induce the local electric light company to run wires to the scene to-morrow and put up lights.

Campbell's wife and brother visited the scene again to-day. After watching the men at work for a time they went away, finding that they were objects of too much curiosity to remain there.

The progress made in the work of sinking the shaft to-day led Foreman Barney Williams to believe that he would reach the bottom of the well by Tuesday morning at the latest, unless there should be another cave-in. Extra precautions have, however, been taken against another delay in the work.

Since the cave-in yesterday and the narrow escape of the three men at work in the shaft, Foreman Williams says he has met with considerable difficulty in getting men to work in the excavation. Four Italians were doing the shoveling, and they kept a sharp lookout for another cave-in, but none occurred, and, as the day advanced, their confidence in the stability of the caisson increased.

Pennsylvania Treasury Statistics.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 1.—The fiscal year at the State Treasury ended on Saturday. The balance in the general fund was $2,989,018.88, as against $5,014,942.18 a year ago. The receipts for 1895 were $11,377,024.75, and the total payments for the same period $13,402,948.05. The amount paid on appropriations was $11,805,005.13, which exceeds the estimated expenditures over $2,000,000. From the item of receipts for 1895 should be deducted the State tax returned to counties, personal fees, Attorney General's commissions, &c., amounting to $1,752,895.04, which were not available for appropriations and therefore were revenue in name only.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:55 A. M.—175 Suffolk Street; Jacob Kolka; no damage.
5:55 A. M.—Westminster Hotel; Sixteenth Street and Irving Place; no damage.
5:45 P. M.—178 Essex Street; Morris Waknan; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—55 Eldridge Street; Keber Rosenthal; damage trifling.
6:50 P. M.—77 Orchard Street; Wolf Schenker; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—80 Eldridge Street; Morris Hertz; no damage.
8 P. M.—709 Madison Avenue; H. C. Miner; damage, $200.

NEW-YORK DIAMOND THIEF CAUGHT

"Jeff" Martin, Who Robbed Mrs. Allen of $500 Worth of Jewelry, Arrested in Atlanta.

The police of Atlanta, Ga., have arrested a thief for whom the New-York detectives have been searching since September last. He is "Jeff" Martin, a veterinary surgeon, who abandoned his practice to become a specialist in the administration of "knock-out drops."

He is wanted here for drugging Mrs. Minnie Allen, the widow of a physician, and stealing from her unconscious form $500 worth of jewelry.

Mrs. Allen lives in a fashionable boarding house, 221 West Twenty-second Street. She was introduced in September to a very agreeable man, who was known as "Dr." Martin. The "doctor" called on her several times. He called Sept. 24, and, it being a warm night, found Mrs. Allen sitting on the stoop of the boarding house with several other boarders. He suggested a walk, and, Mrs. Allen consenting, they went through Madison Square Park.

On their return he went with Mrs. Allen to her room. She complained of a headache, and asked him to prescribe for her.

"I'll give you something that will fix you," the "doctor" said.

He produced a small vial of colorless liquid, and, pouring the contents into a glass, handed it to Mrs Allen, who swallowed it. She remembers nothing more until she awoke to find the "doctor" gone, and with him her gold watch, diamond earrings, a solitaire ring, a five-stone diamond ring, a diamond and ruby ring, and her pocketbook, containing $7.

She reported the robbery at the Detective Bureau, at Police Headquarters. In the Rogues' Gallery she promptly picked out a photograph, No. 2,333, as that of her quondam caller. The detectives found him to be "Jeff" Martin.

The detectives found he had gone to Boston, and telegraphed the police of that city to arrest him, but he escaped. They afterward traced him to Atlanta, where he was said to be at work with a female companion.

Acting Captain O'Brien telegraphed to Chief Conley of the Atlanta police, and learned that a man giving the name "Jeff Valentine" had been arrested, in company with a woman. A photograph of Martin was forwarded to Atlanta, and yesterday the intelligence arrived, "Jeff Martin, diamond robber, under arrest; send requisition papers."

A warrant was at once mailed to Atlanta, and requisition papers will follow as soon as they can be made out.

PEISER WAS ARRESTED AGAIN

HIS DELICATESSEN STORE OPEN AFTER 10 O'CLOCK.

He Thought It Safe After Being Discharged by Judge Allison—Few Excise Arrests Up Town.

Albert Peiser, President of the Delicatessen Dealers' Association, who was arrested last June for violation of the Sunday law, and whose indictment in General Sessions was dismissed by Judge Allison, was again arrested in his store, 1,398 Third Avenue, yesterday. He regarded his case as a test, and kept his place open after 10 o'clock. A boy bought 10 cents worth of cheese, and Policeman James Lee of the East Eighty-sixth Street Station, arrested him.

While the police were as vigilant as usual in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law, and while the bakeries and delicatessen stores closed at 10 o'clock, much leniency was shown to flower vendors, especially up town. As a rule, they were not interfered with, and more of them did business yesterday afternoon than on the previous Sunday.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station only one excise arrest was made yesterday, the first that has been made there in three Sundays. Policeman Robert M. Day walked into the barroom of Daniel Marron, at 2,211 Eighth Avenue, in the morning, and caught the bartender, Bernard McGinnis, selling liquor over the bar. He took him to the Harlem Police Court, where he was held for examination.

The bakeries of the precinct were reported to have closed at 10 o'clock, and the flower dealers were not interfered with. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, the dealers had stands with glass cases full of flowers inside and out, and sold their wares without molestation. Other flower stores in that street were also open.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House no arrests were made for violations of either the excise or the Sunday law. The Captain said all the liquor stores were closed up as tight as a drum, and no one could get a drink anywhere. The saloons along Third Avenue were all tightly closed up, and it was impossible for any one not known to gain admittance to any one of them.

At the One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, Capt. Westervelt reported a very quiet day. A strict watch was kept on all the saloons, and no business could be done. The bakeries and delicatessen stores caused no trouble.

The flower stores along Third Avenue also did business, but the dealers there and in Harlem reported a dull day for the sale of their wares, which they attributed to the threatening state of the weather.

One excise arrest was made by the police of the Thirty-fifth Street Station. John Fay of 638 Third Avenue was arrested early in the day for selling a glass of whisky to Policeman Dudley. No complaints were made against bakeries or flower vendors.

No arrests for violation of the Sunday laws were made in the Tenderloin precinct. Several complaints, however, were made that liquor dealers were trying to do business. Policemen in uniform were stationed in front of the following places: Todd, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street; McGuire, Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue; O'Brien, Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, and Hussman, 461 Fourth Avenue. Theodore Dwight made a tour of the precinct.

One excise prisoner was taken to the Twentieth Street Station. Charles Consuella, bartender for Henry Hirsch, Twenty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, was arrested shortly after Saturday midnight by Policeman Quirk.

There were sixty-two arrests for violation of the excise law yesterday, an increase of nine over the previous Sunday.

Devine, who is known to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station as the "old Irish gentleman," and who keeps a saloon at 118 East Sixty-third Street, was arrested last night with his bartender, Edward Andrews, for violating the excise law. The police say Devine's place has been a hard place to close up on Sunday. He had his premises so arranged that his patrons could go through the hallway of the adjoining house into the back yard, where there was a gate leading to the rear of his saloon.

TIRED OF LIVING AND WORKING

Mrs. O'Donnell Took Carbolic Acid to End Her Troubles.

May O'Donnell, a widow, who occupies a furnished room on the top floor of the tenement house 126 Greenwich Street, drank carbolic acid yesterday morning, and was sent to Hudson Street Hospital an hour afterward in a dying condition. The woman works from early morning until late at night as the housekeeper of three tenement houses in the neighborhood, and lately, having reached the age of forty-eight, she had become tired of the life she was leading, and had taken to drink.

"I'm tired of slaving," she told one of the neighbors a few days ago, "and I'll end this soon."

She ended it yesterday morning by drinking the contents of a pint bottle of carbolic acid. She was found an hour later unconscious on the floor of her room. A policeman was called, and, although the case seemed hopeless, she was taken to the hospital.

EXPLAINED THAT HE FOUND THE CHECK

Roby Returned the Ticket and Money and Was Discharged.

Harry Roby, who was arrested at the Grand Central Station on Saturday night on a charge of passing a worthless check on a ticket seller in the office of the New-York Central Railroad, 413 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

Roby explained that he had found the one-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar check on the street, and had presented it without any knowledge that it was worthless. The ticket seller refused to prosecute, and said that he only wanted the money back.

Roby returned the ticket to Chicago he had bought and all the money but $13.25, and was discharged with some good advice.

SILKS.

This week the following items, on the Main Floor:
At 50 cents per yard, Colored Moires and Striped Taffetas, excellent for Skirts.
At 60 cents per yard, 5000 yards of Satin and Taffeta Stripes, in light and medium colors; one dollar qualities.
At 65 cents per yard, 7000 yards of Satin Damasses, in light and medium colors, suitable for waist, wrap linings or dresses; former price $1.00.

DRESS PATTERNS

For Holiday Presents.

In our Basement Salesroom, extraordinary values, beginning this morning:

WOOLEN GOODS.

Dress lengths, Cheviot Checks and Mixtures, $2.50 each.
Dress lengths of Spring and Fall Suitings—very desirable—$3.00 each.
Lengths of Plain and Novelty Dress Goods, $4.00 each.
Dress lengths of pretty Armure Brocades, $4.50 each.
Very choice Corduroy Crepon, pure French dyes, to be sold at 50 cents per yard.
Unassorted lengths of rich fancy materials—last Spring's late arrivals—50 cents and 75 cents per yard.
Plaided Ladies' Cloth, 48 inches wide, usual price $2.50; now 50 cents per yard.

COTTON GOODS.

Patterns in Yeddo Cambric, Windsor Cambric, Bedouin Cloth, Ginghams, Scotch Zephyrs, French Sateens, 9 to 14 yards each, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.75 per pattern.

SILKS.

Tables for the sale of lengths, suitable for Christmas presents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD M'PHILLIPS

The Late Porter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Buried with Honors.

Edward McPhillips, head porter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was buried from his late home, 312 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The funeral services were conducted by Constitution Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, comprising the Pacific and Columbus Lodges, of which Mr. Phillips was a member. A large delegation from Lafayette Post, G. A. R., also attended the funeral in a body.

The services were short, consisting only of the regular ritual of the Masons, read by Worthy Master Gustavus C. Webber of Constitution Chapter. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children. His death was due to heart disease. It occurred suddenly at his home Thanksgiving evening.

Mr. McPhillips was formerly a member of the metropolitan police, but resigned from the force eight years ago to become associate detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In this capacity he remained for three years, when he became the chief detective of the hotel. He resigned three years ago and assumed the duties of the position he held at the time of his death. Mr. McPhillips was popular with the public, and enjoyed an extensive acquaintance with the prominent guests of the hotel.

The pall bearers were Arthur Hand, Robert Hunter, Herman Stern, Theodore Stephens, Charles Webster, and Charles Covert, members of Constitution Chapter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Robert Downing's World Tour.—George Bowles, who is rejoicing in his transit from extravaganza and burlesque management to the control of Robert Downing's tragedies, is enthusiastic now over the tour of the world he is arranging for Mr. Downing. He is studying railroad and steamship time tables, maps of the Eastern countries, tide sheets, and other things with a view to getting Mr. Downing to Athens next Spring at the revival of the Olympic games during the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Grecian freedom. "The Wife of Miletus," by Prof. T. T. Timayenis of Harvard, is the play in prospect for the Athenians. It was written for John McCullough. It is in blank verse and treats of woman's love, man's code of honor, and has its climax and best situation in the conflict of the two.

—Julia Arthur's Future.—Julia Arthur, who went to England because she thought there was no opportunity for her here and made a success as a member of Sir Henry Irving's company, announces that she has decided to continue with the London Lyceum Company until the end of the season of 1896-7. "After that," she said the other day, "unless I receive some other tempting offers to remain in London, I shall return to the United States to star. My great ambition is to play Juliet, and I should also like a version of Carmen. I may be seen also in London in Thomas Bailey Aldrich's tragic little play "Mercedes," in which I appeared two years ago at Palmer's Theatre."

—Bernhardt's American Tour.—Sarah Bernhardt's American tour will be begun at Abbey's Theatre Jan. 20. "La Duchesse Catherine" will be her new play. It is a dramatic comedy in five acts. During Bernhardt's engagement here she will appear in the Metropolitan Opera House in Alphonse Daudet's tragic play "L'Arlesienne." The opera chorus and orchestra will take part in the performance, and Seidl will conduct. The other pieces in Bernhardt's répertoire include "Izeyl," "Magda," "La Tosca," "Camille," "La Femme de Claude," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Fédora," and "Phedre."

—To-night's New Bills.—These are the new things offered to the public for to-night: Garrick—Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummell"; Empire—Olga Nethersole begins her American tour with "Denise"; Standard—"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," a three-act farce; American—"A Runaway Colt," which was written by Charles Hoyt to fit "Baby" Anson of the Chicago Baseball Club; Grand Opera House—"A Bowery Girl"; Fourteenth Street—"The Sidewalks of New-York."

—Gustave Frohman Witch.—Gustave Frohman will make his first important production in this city this season at the Garrick Theatre next Monday night, following the engagement of Mr. Mansfield, with "The Witch," a picturesque American play, by P. G. Hubert and Marie Madison. The scenes of the play are laid in and around Salem, Mass., in 1692, when superstition ruined many of our forefathers.

—Flying Dillons to Separate.—The Flying Dillons, circus and continuous performance trapeze performers, are to separate when they end their engagement with F. F. Proctor, Dec. 14. Lillo Dillon will retire to private life with her husband, W. F. Wallett.

—"The Year One" Almost Gone.—"The Year One" will leave the Star Theatre Saturday night, and Neil Burgess will try to get back some of the fortune he made as Aunt Abbie in "The County Fair."

—"Zwei Wappen" Souvenirs.—The twenty-fifth performance of "Zwei Wappen"—"Two Coats-of-Arms"—will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. Silver souvenirs will be distributed.

—Lawrence Hanley Engaged.—Lawrence Hanley has been engaged for C. T. Dagey's "War of Wealth." Mr. Hanley, who has had a long illness, has completely recovered.

—"Bonnie Scotland."—"Bonnie Scotland" will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Dec. 16.

Black Goods.

Second Floor.

Commencing To-day, December 2d, we shall close out the balance of our 48 inch Silk and Wool Black, Fancy Caniche, at $1.50 per yard; regular price $3.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

WHY MIHAU TOOK POISON

He Tells of the Misfortunes That Led to His Desperation.

SENT TO PRISON ON A FALSE CHARGE

Claims a Friend to Whom He Had Intrusted Money Refused to Refund It—He Will Be Tried To-day.

There is fine material in the story of Ernest Mihau for a novel such as Hall Caine delights to write. Mihau is in a cell at the Yorkville Police Court Prison awaiting further examination on a charge of attempting suicide by swallowing a dose of paris green.

The man is sixty-five years old. He was formerly employed as a costumer and stage assistant at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was released last May from Dannemora Prison, where he served two years for a crime of which he says he is innocent.

Before going to prison he gave Dr. George Geffers, a dentist, of 300 East Fiftieth Street, $135 for safe keeping. Of this sum Mihau declares the doctor sent him $89 to Dannemora. On his release he demanded the balance. The doctor said he had already paid back more than he had received, and declined to give the man more money.

Mihau brought suit, in the Fourth District Court, and got judgment for $46.50, with costs. Of this amount the doctor paid $35, and told Mihan that if he wanted more the case would be appealed and dragged on forever.

The old German spent five months in getting this money and some clothing that he declares he left in the doctor's care. There were many violent scenes, and after a time Dr. Geffers gave orders that Mihau was on no account to be admitted to his house. Matters culminated last Thursday, when, as Dr. Geffers and his wife were returning late at night they were met on the stoop of their house by Mihau.

"I had been tramping all day looking for work," said the old man last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who visited him in prison. "I was hungry, weary, and footsore. I asked him in the name of God to give me at least a decent suit of clothes so that I might have a fair chance to find employment, my ragged appearance being so much against me. He handed me a dime and told me to buy Paris green for that and kill myself with it; then I wouldn't need employment.

"I took the dime and bought the Paris green, but I lacked the courage that night to take it. I thought I would try once more next day. So Friday I saw him again. He asked me why I had not taken the Paris green. He said he would do nothing for me, and told me to get out. Then I pulled the Paris green, which I had already mixed with water in a bottle, out of my pocket, and said:

"'Very well, George; if you want to force me to kill myself, I will do it. Nothing else is left for me,' and with that I swallowed the stuff. He made no effort to prevent me, and said not a word. I walked down stairs and sat on the lowest step.

"The landlord of the house drove me away from there, and I sat down on the curbstone. Soon I became very ill. I still had the bottle in my hand. A lady who saw me ran for a policeman, who summoned an ambulance. They used the stomach pump on me and took me to the Flower Hospital, and now I am here."

"How came you to be sent to prison before?" the reporter asked.

"I had been living with a woman who wanted me to marry her, though she had a husband living. When I refused she threatened to get even, and had me arrested on a trumped up charge that I had stolen $200 from her. At the trial I was prepared to prove that at the very time she accused me of having taken this money she had pawned some of her jewelry for $35, while I had $400 saved from my salary at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"My lawyer thought this unnecessary, as there was no witness against me, but the woman herself. The jury believed her and did not believe me, and I, though innocent as a child, was sent to prison.

"Dr. Geffers had known me for years, and after my conviction he, at my request, got my clothing from my lodgings. He already had the $135, and he promised to take care of my property until my release. When I sued him and got judgment he gave me $15 and an order for $20 on the City Marshal attached to the court on condition that I give him a release in full. As I had not a penny in the world, I did so. He, however, refused to give me back my clothing, saying the moths had destroyed it. I am now suing him to recover it.

"Since my release from prison I have been unable to earn a cent. For five months I worked at 32 Stanton Street for my board and lodging. No one seems willing to employ me, though I have tried with all my might to find work."

Dr. Geffers when seen regarding Mihan's statement said:

"The man is a thoroughly bad egg. He was sent to prison for stealing, and since his release he has been after me constantly, extorting money from me because I feared a scene, and newspaper notoriety coupling my name with his.

"It is true he gave my wife some money to keep for him, but I have more than paid it back to him. The judgment against me was an outrage, and I should certainly have appealed it if he had not compromised. I gave $20 to the City Marshal, which was all that was due. Then he trumped up this claim about his clothing, which was filthy and which I threw away, so I gave him the other $15."

"Is it true that you gave him 10 cents Thursday, with the advice to go and kill himself with paris green?"

"Oh, I wouldn't be as mean as that, now, would I?" replied the doctor. "He said he was going to kill himself, and I told him to go ahead and do it; that I didn't care what he did. I did not even see him Friday.

"He came here in front of the house and swallowed the poison, crying out so that all the neighbors could hear, 'I have taken paris green because the doctor will not pay me what he owes me!' He tried to cause a scandal, and now tells this story to get even."

Mihan's case will come up again to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

J. Curley Grafton.

J. Curley Grafton, who died in his home, 307 Fifth Avenue, Friday evening, was one of the oldest members of the Union Club and one of the best-known members of the American colony in Paris. He was born in Boston in 1823, and came to New-York in 1850.

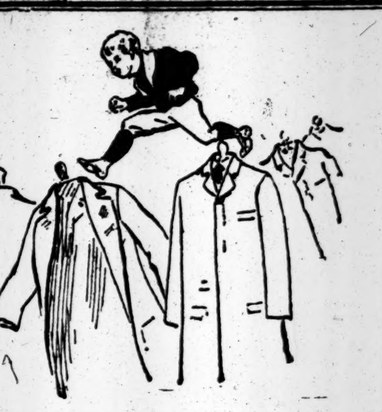
He was engaged a short time in the East India business, but soon left that to live in Paris, where he remained until three years ago. He devoted much time to literary pursuits.

Mr. Grafton was a bachelor. Two out of three brothers survive him—Charles Chapman Grafton, Bishop of Wisconsin, and Joseph Grafton, who served as Captain in the Mexican war. The funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Little Church Around the Corner.

Stephen R. Lesher.

Stephen R. Lesher, one of the founders of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lesher, Whitman & Co., died in his home, 330 Madison Avenue, Thursday. He was born in Dutchess County and began life there as an office boy in a mercantile house. He was one of the oldest dry goods merchants in this city.

He was a member of the Union League, Merchants', Riding and Driving, and American Yacht Clubs; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New-England Society.



Which shall it be?

Rightly made ready-made or cheap custom—prices about the same, but how different the clothes.

Rightly made ready-made or best custom—clothes about the same, but how different the prices.

If interested, we'll be glad to put you in touch with the best ready-made.

ROGERS PEET CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOUR CHINESE GAMBLERS CAPTURED

They Were Playing "Policy" in Mott Street and Had $175.

Four Chinamen were caught by Detectives Coyle, Sherwood, and Haggerty yesterday playing "policy" in a room on the top floor of 5 Mott Street. The police had been notified that the game was in progress.

Coyle induced a Chinaman to entice the "lookout" away from the street door. The detectives then went in and knocked at the room door, which was locked. The door was opened slightly, and as they pushed their way in, Sam Lou Nuey hastily brushed a lot of greenbacks, silver, and small change into a canvas bag.

A long table in the room was littered with policy slips and drawings. The other men were making frantic efforts to escape by the rear windows. All were secured.

Nuey called Coyle and Sherwood aside and offered them $50 if they would let him escape. The offer was declined and the prisoners were marched to the Elizabeth Street Station.

They were Lou Nuey, thirty-three years old, of 32 Mott Street, the proprietor; Ju Wah, twenty-five years old, of 22 Mott Street; Lee Wah, thirty-two years old, of 32 Mott Street, and Ah Chee, forty-two years old, of 31 Pell Street.

Besides the lottery slips, &c., $175.14 in one-dollar bills, silver, and small change were counted from the bag.

In addition to the charge of gambling, Nuey will be charged with attempted bribery. When his offer was refused he attempted to escape with the bag of money.

No money was found in any of the prisoners' pockets.

Verdict in a Mobile Will Case.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 1.—The will of John Lawrence Lavetta conveying about $200,000 to his son, Constantine, who is Mayor of Mobile, and his two daughters, Philomena and Delena, under conditions that the estate should be in trust to his son Constantine until the youngest daughter should be forty years of age, was broken by a verdict of the jury to-day in favor of Miss Philomena, the contestant.

The Letters Were Signed "The Major."

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 1.—The case against Crawford Moore for shooting four times at Major John Laing because he interfered with the defendant's domestic affairs was called for trial yesterday, and an adjournment was taken until Monday. One of Moore's lawyer's brought into court a satchel that contained 502 letters written by Laing to Moore's wife. Most of the letters are signed "The Major."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, increasing cloudiness, with rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly Monday night, with much colder weather by Tuesday morning.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy weather, with rain, increasing southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening weather and rain, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly Monday evening, and much colder Monday night. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, with southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night. SOUTH CAROLINA, light rain, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to southerly, colder in northwest portion Monday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, easterly winds. GEORGIA, threatening weather and rain, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, much colder Monday night in northwest portion, with a moderate cold wave in northwest portion Monday night. ALABAMA, rain, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, colder, with a moderate cold wave in northern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, colder Monday night. MISSISSIPPI, showers in the morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, colder, with a moderate cold wave in northern portion. ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by snow in the early morning in east and south portions, northerly winds and a cold wave. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather and a cold wave, winds shifting to northerly. LOUISIANA, generally fair, northerly winds, colder in northern portion. EASTERN TEXAS and WESTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds, colder. NEW-MEXICO, fair, north to east winds. OKLAHOMA, fair, northerly winds, colder. ARKANSAS, fair, northerly winds, with moderate cold wave. WEST VIRGINIA, rain, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, with a cold wave.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly, colder Monday night, with a cold wave. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, rain or snow, winds shifting to northwesterly, cold wave by Monday night. For INDIANA, snow in the morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, and cold wave. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and snow, northerly winds, colder, with a cold wave Monday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, followed by fair, northerly winds, and a cold wave. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by snow in the early morning in eastern portion, northerly winds, and colder. MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, and colder. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, northerly winds, colder in eastern portions. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds and colder. NEBRASKA, generally fair, continued cold, northerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, northeasterly winds, colder in eastern portions. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, continued cold, northeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature by Monday evening, variable winds. MONTANA, local snows, followed by fair weather, variable winds, with slowly rising temperature by Monday evening. WYOMING, local snows, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the districts east of the Mississippi, and it has risen to the westward. There is a depression of moderate energy covering the Ohio Valley, and the barometer is unusually high to the north of Montana. The temperature has fallen 10° to 20° over the eastern slope and Upper Mississippi Valley; it has risen generally throughout the districts on the Atlantic coast, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake regions. Rain has prevailed generally throughout the central valleys and the lake regions. Light snows are reported to-night in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The cloudiness has increased on the Atlantic coast, and the weather is generally clear to the west of the Mississippi. Generally cloudy weather and rain will prevail on the Atlantic coast and from the lake regions southward to the Gulf, followed by a cold wave and clearing weather in the central valleys. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twelve hours: Jupiter, 2.24; Memphis, 1.04.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

EMBROIDERED PORTIERES.

A revived fancy in portiere decoration is embroidery. To show you what a rich and individual effect this gives, we have made and embroidered some hangings for parlor, library, and hall doorways. The work is done in gold and colors in Renaissance and Oriental patterns.

Such work, designed to match the decorations of the particular interior for which it is intended, is not so easy to get unless you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Dress Goods for the Holidays.

Plain and Fancy weaves, $2.50 to $8.00 per dress length.

Black Dress Goods, $3.00 to $6.00 per dress length.

Robes in Boxes, $5.75; value $8.75.

Imported and Domestic Cotton Goods:—Percales, Ginghams and Sateens, $1.00 to $4.50 per dress length.

Scotch Ginghams, (10 yd. lengths), $1.00; value $ 2.50

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

RELIABLE CARPETS. | Cowperthwait in close touch with the world's fashion and with complete mastery of price and make. 104 West 14th Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

Invitations are about to be sent out for the marriage the latter part of this month of Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Vail to Henry Golden Dearth. The wedding will take place in Grace Church. Following the ceremony there will be a reception and breakfast at the residence of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. David Olyphant Vail, 29 Washington Square. Miss Vail is a great-granddaughter of Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, who was a brother-in-law of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull will be guests of honor at a reception which Mrs. W. Lanman Bull gives on the afternoon of Dec. 11.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a reception Wednesday afternoon of this week at her town house, on Madison Avenue, and other receptions Wednesdays, Dec. 11 and 18 and Jan. 8. Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, née Stokes, and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes will assist in receiving.

Mrs. Ernest H. Peck will give a tea on Dec. 10, at which her daughter, Miss Louise Gordon Peck, will make her social bow.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Miss Mae Wilson will sail for England the first week in January, and will spend two years in traveling about Europe. Mr. George Wilson will not accompany his parents and sisters abroad, but will join them early in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Finch and family will not sail for New-York from France next week, as they had expected, but will go instead to London, where they will spend two months. It is expected that the marriage of Miss Marguerite Finch to Charles Forbes Haynes will take place in the Spring at the country establishment of Mr. and Mrs. Finch, near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sarah Freeman, the youngest daughter of the late James Powell Freeman, formerly of New-York, to Col. Hiram Downing Wright of London. Shortly before his death, five years ago, Mr. Freeman sold his residence in this city and moved to London. The marriage will probably take place early next Spring.

The marriage of Miss Julia Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stafford Martin of Cleveland, Ohio, to James Le Roy Murdoch of New-York will take place at the residence of the bride's parents the latter part of January. The engagement was announced a fortnight ago.

One of the events of interest socially is the musicale tea which Miss Lillie P. Berg gives this afternoon at her apartments, on West Thirty-ninth Street.

Miss Melza Riggs Wood will be introduced to the ultra-fashionable set at a tea which her mother, Mrs. John Dunn Wood, gives on Saturday afternoon of this week at her town house, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. A large number of invitations are out for the affair, and it will be one of the biggest débutante teas of the season. The drawing rooms are to be handsomely decorated with white roses, and among the women who will assist in receiving are Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Helen Colgate, Miss Edith Bishop, the Misses Delafield, Miss Robb, and Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin. The hostess will wear a gown of purple velvet and Miss Wood one of white silk and chiffon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Harrison will sail for this city from England the latter part of this month. They are at present visiting relatives in London.

One of the largest teas of the season will be given Wednesday afternoon of this week by Mrs. William H. Jackson of 556 Fifth Avenue. This will be the first entertainment given by Mrs. Jackson in some time, as this charming woman has but recently left off mourning.

Mrs. Edwin Livingston Bishop has returned to New-York from Europe, where she spent over three years, and is at 6 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Bishop will be at home informally on Monday afternoons during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson Snowden and Miss Snowden will sail for Europe next week with the intention of spending the Winter in the southern portion of France. In the Spring they will travel extensively on the Continent.

Mrs. Charles B. Foote will give a reception Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 27, at her town house, 10 West Forty-sixth Street, at which her daughter, Miss Fanny H. Foote, will be formally introduced to society. Assisting in receiving will be Miss Susie Valentine, Miss Elsie Hoffman, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Grace Powers, Miss Owen, Miss Susie Owen, Miss Etta Bard, and Miss Marie Champney. Following the reception there will be a dinner party, and in the evening a small dance for the young folks. The drawing rooms will be decked with orchids, roses, and palms. The débutante will wear a gown of white satin and brocade, with mousseline de soie and pearl and silver trimming. PATRIARCH.

Dr. MacArthur on Hawaii.

Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was crowded last evening by a congregation eager to hear the third of Dr. MacArthur's series of sermons on his recent tour around the world. His topic was "Hawaii."

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NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av., Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

We desire to direct attention to our "Great Coat." It might appropriately be called **A Gentleman's Ulster.** While it possesses all the warmth-giving and storm-defying qualities of the ordinary ulster, it has a distinctive character and dressy appearance which the ulster has not, and is, we believe, destined to supersede it for City wear.

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Two great leaders—Our 50c. Neckwear and dollar glove. They're worth knowing.
Boys' Reefers—all sizes—$4.50.
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Try our $5 Shoe.
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Great Clearing-Up Sale in all the different grades.

In the magnitude of a season like ours, there is an accumulation of broken lots, single pieces, and patterns we do not intend duplicating. Some of these we have made up into

RUGS OF VARIOUS SIZES, SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF ROOMS, ALL AT REMNANT PRICES. (Bring Size of Room.)

These Goods will be found in our "Bargain Room" ON FOURTH FLOOR.

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RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Both Foreign and Domestic.

We call special attention to THE "NEW HARTFORD," Equal in effect to an Oriental. Also to our

Wool "Sakai" Rugs,

In all sizes, (from a small mat to any size Carpet.)

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of the city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A banquet will be tendered Mayor Strong of New-York, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and Mayor E. U. Curtis of Boston by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf the evening of Dec. 17. The list of guests includes many prominent men.

—The Morse Society will hold its first annual dinner Wednesday at the Windsor Hotel. In the absence of the President, Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, David R. Morse is acting as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

—The annual meeting for election of officers of the American Church Missionary Society will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow in the Church Missions' House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

—The Ladies' Health Protective Association will hold a meeting to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M., in the library of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—There were 357 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ended Saturday, and the death rate was 16.9 in 1,000 of the population. There were 34 deaths from diphtheria and 44 from pneumonia. There were during the same period 189 marriages and 292 births.

—The Kings County Democratic General Committee will meet in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, this evening, and will name the dates for the coming primaries.

—The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will meet this afternoon, and the subject for discussion is the bridge plaza as a terminal for the surface railroads.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet this afternoon.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Long Branch.

—Prominent Hebrews of New-York City were present at the confirmation services in the Bath Avenue cottage of J. M. Emanuel Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Emanuel's thirteen-year-old son, Harry, grandson of Sigmund T. Meyer, espoused the faith of the Hebrews. The Rev. B. Morris was the celebrant. Those present from New-York at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cohen, D. B. Hart, Miss Nellie Meyer, David S. and Henry Meyer, and Nellie Meyer.

—The left collar bone of Edward Paunaci, sixteen years old, was broken while he was playing football at Seabright yesterday afternoon. He was jumped on by a half dozen players, who were trying to obtain possession of the ball.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company; Thomas C. Platt of the United States Express Company, and James C. Fargo of the American Express Company yesterday sued to restrain State Auditor Poe from collecting from their companies the State excise tax. They are fighting the law on constitutional grounds.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—Rupert Jordan was arrested yesterday on requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. The crime charged is murder, alleged to have been committed in 1886. Jordan is a prominent Populist. His wife ran for Superintendent of Schools last Fall.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 1.—J. K. Emmet, Jr., booked to appear here Friday night, left Cedar Rapids yesterday morning for Denver, where his wife expects to institute divorce proceedings as a sequel to the affair in San Francisco, which nearly cost her her life.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 1.—One of the robbers who blew open the safes at the Athol and South Athol stations Friday night, was captured near South Athol last night, after being fired upon and wounded. He gives his name as Richard Burns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Charles R. Marshall, wife of ex-City Clerk Marshall, was found dead in bed this morning. It is believed she committed suicide.

Angeline Allen Insane.

Angeline Allen, thirty years old, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Clark, 163 East Twenty-third Street, and who caused a big stir at Asbury Park by wearing a scanty bathing suit, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from insanity. She thinks she is possessed with the spirit of a once famous ballet dancer, and says she is being prevented by her relatives from giving her wonderful performance.

A VERY ACCEPTABLE GIFT.
A CHOICE RUG FROM COWPERTHWAIT'S,
104 W. 14TH STREET.

Monday
December 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY

Numerous Recommendations Made by Secretary Herbert.

MORE BATTLESHIPS ARE NECESSARY

Torpedo Boats Are Also Required—The Work of New-York's Naval Militia Given Unstinted Praise—Changes in the Personnel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Herbert in his annual report expresses himself strongly in favor, not only of continuing work already begun to strengthen the navy, but also in favor of adding to the number of ships now in commission or contracted for. On these points he says:

We are not in want of ordinary unarmored cruisers or of gunboats, but we are lamentably deficient in torpedo boats, and we certainly need more battleships. An inspection of the building programmes of other nations will demonstrate that the lessons taught at Yalu and Wei Hai Wei have tended to confirm the belief of naval experts throughout the world in the efficacy of these two classes of vessels. I respectfully recommend the construction of two battleships and at least twelve torpedo boats.

The Secretary refers the matter of the acceptance of the ram Katahdin, which has complied with every contract condition but that of speed, to Congress. He treats at some length of the use of wood in the construction of war vessels, reaching these conclusions:

In my last report I called attention to the disadvantages of woodwork in war vessels, and the consequent danger from fire, and it was stated that I had directed the suspension, in ships then building, of all woodwork not absolutely necessary. The result of the investigation then going on was that woodwork in the interior of ships was, as far as practicable, dispensed with. No substitute for wood in all essentials has as yet been found, and for some purposes it is still deemed indispensable. I therefore recently ordered an investigation of the new process for fire-proving wood in use by the Electric Fireproofing Company. The reports made of these investigations led the department to the conclusion that it was desirable to treat by this process such wood as must be used in the interior of our new ships, and on July 23, 1895, having first agreed with this company upon a reasonable price, it was ordered that hereafter, as far as possible, all wood so used should be first treated by this process.

The sum of $300,000 is asked for repairs to the Chicago, these repairs to consist in replacing her machinery with that of more modern type. The Atlanta also needs new machinery.

Educating Naval Constructors.

Of the department's plan of educating naval constructors, Secretary Herbert has this to say:

The Navy Department years ago adopted the wise policy of selecting its future naval constructors from among the best and brightest graduates of the Naval Academy and sending them abroad for a post-graduate course, some to Great Britain and some to France, preparatory to their duties as members of the Construction Corps. The young men so selected have frequently carried off the highest honors abroad, and none of them has failed to graduate with distinction. The preliminary training received at the academy gives unusual advantages. It would be difficult to devise any system of selecting and training those who are to build and repair our ships in the future likely to produce better results than this. Certainly no course could be suggested better calculated to teach the science and theory of modern naval architecture, but it has occurred to me that the system might be extended. When these young men have completed their education abroad, they are now put to work in the Bureau of Construction and Repair in Government navy yards or at private shipyards where Government vessels are building. Their only experience at sea in naval vessels has been the short cruises they took from the academy. It is true that the work of shipbuilding is done on shore, but it is probable that all great designers of ships seek and enjoy more opportunities of seeing the performance of their handiwork under the conditions to which it is finally subjected than are at present permitted to constructors in the navy. The department has therefore inaugurated the policy, which it hopes may eventually prove useful, of sending assistant naval constructors, after they have acquired some practical experience in shipyards, to sea for cruises of moderate duration, to make themselves familiar with the actual working of the various details of shipbuilding, to observe and note the action of the vessel and its fittings under all possible conditions of service, to make reports to the department, and to perform such other duties as the commanding officer may require.

The system of gun construction now in vogue is pronounced satisfactory, but provision for a reserve supply of ordnance is urgently recommended. It is pointed out that:

Under treaty provisions, neither the United States nor the English can keep more than one small naval vessel upon our northern lakes. So far the two countries are matched. In case, however, a war should unfortunately break out between them, Great Britain could promptly furnish guns and gun mounts to her merchant marine on the lakes, and, though their marine is far inferior to ours in strength, the British might master those waters and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had a reserve of ordnance and ordnance stores we could dominate those waters without question.

Secretary Herbert treats at some length of the subjects of powder, armor, gun mounts, and projectiles, showing that experiments with each have been highly satisfactory. The Secretary says he has made a careful investigation of the business methods of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, for the purpose of securing a more simple and speedy transaction of the public business, and, as a result of this investigation, has instituted certain changes. Unnecessary copies of correspondence have been prohibited. All reports to the department not needed have been stopped; others from ships and navy yards where containing irrelevant or unnecessary matter have been reduced and simplified, and the sending of duplicate reports to bureaus and offices only incidentally concerned has been inhibited in cases where such report was readily accessible in the office or bureau of the department to which it pertained. He adds:

"As all purchases and payments are made under the direction of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and as it keeps all the accounts of every bureau and is charged with all the papers and all the duties pertaining thereto, I considered that the various and varying systems of accounts kept by the several bureaus other than Supplies and Accounts were wholly unnecessary, and, therefore, they were all discontinued."

Needs of Dry Docks.

Considerable space in the Secretary's report is devoted to the subject of dry docks. On this point, he says:

The department has been recently somewhat inconvenienced for want of a dock large enough to take the larger class of our naval vessels. The Texas, it was believed, could not be safely docked at the Norfolk yard, and it was therefore decided to send her to the Brooklyn yard, where, though the dock was of the same size as that at Norfolk, the higher tides permitted the ship to enter it with greater assurance of safety. By taking advantage of a high tide the ship was docked without touching. This want of larger docks has not been unforeseen, and if builders had fulfilled their contracts we should now have two docks on the Atlantic coast ready and able to take at any time any ship in service or now building.

The large dock at Port Royal, S. C., was to have been finished, according to contract, on April 23, 1893. There were many delays in the work, but it was reported as ready for use some time since, and the Texas might have been docked there instead of being sent to New-York but for interrupting certain work now being done on the dock, which the department decided upon for the purpose of further strengthening this structure. This dock, it is believed, will be turned over to the Government within the present calendar year.

Dock No. 3, now under construction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will also be large enough to accommodate our largest vessels. This dock was to have been completed by Sept. 20, 1895, but the builder, Mr. Gillies, failed to comply with his contract.

The contract with him was thereupon, after due notice and hearing, annulled, and Messrs. T. and A. Walsh were employed to complete the dock. Work upon it is progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected to be ready for use by June 1, 1896. We shall then have upon the Atlantic coast two docks of sufficient size to accommodate our largest vessels.

When our present building programme is completed we shall have nine ships which can not, when fully loaded, safely enter any of our docks on the Atlantic coast except these two. Vessels ordinarily require about ten days each in dock when the bottom is only to be cleaned and painted. It is believed we should have another large dock on the Atlantic coast, and it is recommended that this be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which is already amply fitted for repairing ships.

There should be a dockyard and repairing station on or contiguous to the Gulf of Mexico for the use of vessels cruising in the Caribbean Sea and other Southern waters, but it is for Congress to say whether the condition of the Treasury is such as to justify it in undertaking the construction of such a dock at present.

There is no dock at the Mare Island Navy Yard large enough to accommodate the Oregon, but this is the only vessel we have on that coast or in Asiatic waters that can not be docked at that yard. To build now another dock at Mare Island to accommodate this ship and such others like it that may in the indefinite future be constructed would seem to be unnecessary if we are to utilize the dock being built on Puget Sound, which will be completed within a few months, and is designed for the largest class of vessels.

The department has been strongly urged from many quarters to recommend the construction of new docks not only at Norfolk, but also at Portsmouth, N. H.; at Boston, at League Island, and at Mare Island, and these requests are made in spite of the difficulties which it is well known are experienced in keeping together at the several yards now open any efficient and skilled body of workmen. In my opinion, to undertake all this work would be extravagant, and I feel sure it would lead to much unwise expenditure of money in the future. The work of docking, cleaning, and repairing ships must, of course, always go on, and the Government should always be possessed of ample facilities to do such work. We should have shipyards in condition not only to repair, but also, if necessary, to build ships of war. This business of the Government, however, should be conducted on business principles, and it would seem to be exceedingly unwise to unnecessarily subdivide and distribute work of this character.

Employment of Laborers.

The system of employment at the navy yards is commended by the Secretary of the Navy, who says:

Four years ago the registration system of employing laborers and mechanics at navy yards was inaugurated, and it has now come to be generally understood by applicants that it is necessary to register with the Labor Boards in order to be employed; that after registering, workmen are taken on in the order of registration; that political or other influence plays no part in securing employment as a laborer or mechanic, and that the department does not interfere in the matter of employing or discharging workmen at navy yards unless the rules have in some way been violated. As a result, there are few requests made upon the department for the employment of laborers and mechanics at navy yards, whereas much time was formerly consumed in hearing and answering applicants and their friends.

It appeared, however, when work was running short in the several yards, that the rigid enforcement, always insisted on, of rules preventing transfers from one trade even to another allied trade or occupation, and some other kindred provisions, were so operating as to render it exceedingly difficult to keep together such a force of skilled workmen as every business establishment finds it important to maintain. To remedy these and certain other defects which experience had pointed out, it became necessary to make a somewhat extended revision of the whole system. This I have done after visiting the yards and consulting carefully with the commandants at Washington, Norfolk, and Brooklyn.

The several amendments made, though none of them are radical, it is hoped and believed will tend to the betterment of a system which has so far met with general commendation throughout the service.

Navies of the World.

The movements of ships in commission are given with much attention to detail, and then Secretary Herbert discusses the progress of naval construction abroad. From tables which he submits it appears that armored vessels constitute 44.4 per cent. of the whole number under construction or projected, the remaining 55.6 per cent. consisting of unarmored vessels, of which a very large proportion (nearly 34 per cent.) are protected cruisers. Great Britain, as usual, is leading both in the number and strength of ships in service and in building programme, with 274 ships in service, not including torpedo boats; she has 42 vessels now under construction, of which 10 are battleships. It will be observed that in accordance with England's policy of placing her first line of defense at the enemy's coast, no coast-defense vessels are building for that country. The displacement of the first-class battleship in her present programme is 14,900 tons; that of the second class 12,350 tons. France, with 144 effective vessels in service, exclusive of torpedo boats, has a building programme calling for an increase of 33 vessels, of which 5, possibly 6, are battleships, and 4 are armored cruisers. Russia has 18 ships building, of which 15 are armored; in service, 100. Italy has in service 71 vessels; the number building is: Armored 8 (6 battleships) and unarmored 7. Germany has 74 efficient ships, and is building 4 armored and 4 unarmored. Spain is showing increased activity, and is building 10 additional vessels, of which one-half are armored, which will make a total effective strength of 52. The Dutch navy numbers 92 effective vessels; the additions are to be 3 armored and 4 unarmored vessels.

On this continent, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have, all told, ordered abroad 6 armored and 9 unarmored vessels.

For the Asiatic powers there are now building in England 2 battleships for Japan, and a third will probably be commenced soon. These are of the English Royal Sovereign type, of over 14,000 tons' displacement, and it is proposed to submit to the Diet a programme looking toward further increase, which, with the addition of the vessels captured from China in the late war, will place Japan among the important naval powers of the world.

France leads in the possession of torpedo boats, with 218 in service and 54 building; Great Britain has 189 in service and 62 under construction. Spain is doubling her torpedo boat force, and Japan, taking a lesson from her experience in the late war, and having already (with those captured from the Chinese) a total of 40 in service, is building 17 more.

Personnel of the Navy.

The question of reorganizing the personnel of the navy receives much attention in Secretary Herbert's report. He disclaims any effort to force a particular system of reorganization, but adds:

To reorganize the line of the navy so as to bring about the promotion of officers to command rank at an age when still young enough to learn and vigorous enough to be self-assertive, would seem to be all-important. The majority of our officers now approaching command rank are over fifty years of age. These officers come now first into command at a period of life when the habit of relying on others has become a second nature. A very slight examination of the question will show that it presents many difficulties, and it is not believed that any system can be devised that will be perfect, certainly no rational scheme can be invented that will not be objected to by many of those to be affected.

When it is considered that, under the present laws governing promotions in the navy, second rate as well as first rate officers, all who were not over the average age when they entered the Naval Academy and who can safely pass the ordinary examinations, will reach flag rank; that all these will retire as Commodores and Admirals, and that although they will become Commodores and Admirals, few of them will remain in those grades long enough before retirement to give them any opportunity to acquire experience at sea, as such, even if a fleet were ready for each of them on the very day when commissioned, it will be readily understood that there is urgent need for some change in the system, however numerous and even clamorous the objections may be that are urged against any bill that may propose to take away these privileges.

It goes without saying that any wise measure of relief will regard with the greatest care and tenderness the present and future welfare of all those whose lives have been and are to be entirely devoted to the service of their country, but at the same time it must be fully understood that no officer can assert any vested right in present conditions if these conditions are evil. That these conditions do now seriously impair the efficiency of our navy, and that matters are gradually and surely growing worse, admits of no doubt. I most earnestly request that this matter be urged upon the attention of Congress.

The Naval Militia.

Secretary Herbert recommends that Congress authorize the enlistment of 1,000 additional men for the navy, the enlistment authorized by the last Congress having been complete when the Indiana's crew was made up. The report says:

Our Naval Militia are promising bodies of young and vigorous men, but we can not rely on them alone; they lack organization and training, and are insufficient even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine fleet in our reserve navy. From the American Line alone we could draw four ships—the New-York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis—a magnificent squadron if armed and manned; but we have not a man to put upon one of them, and no authority of law to accept the services of a single one of the thousands who, in case of need, would volunteer to serve. All this ought not to be. It is the height of unreason to pay heavy subventions to swift ships and call them our auxiliary navy unless we have the means of arming them; it is folly to maintain these ships and procure arms for them if we are never to man them, and certainly it is unwise and short-sighted to defer making any provision by law for procuring the men who are to utilize these vessels until after the emergency of an always possible war shall have arisen.

There is no other nation that has so much of the material of war that is so little prepared to utilize it; that has so much of personnel available, and that is so utterly without authority of law to employ it. The department needs present authority to enlist the thousand men asked for, and this number will be sufficient, if the policy herein outlined be approved by Congress, to answer all the necessities of the Government while we are so fortunate as to be on a peace footing; it will certainly suffice for years to come.

But Congress should not stop there. Some provision should at once be made by law for calling into the service whenever there shall be need of them sailors to man at least all the vessels which are in the pay of the Government and liable to be called into service. It is suggested that in order to be able to man our reserve fleet and such naval vessels as may not have full crews, the President be authorized to enlist in the naval service, upon exigencies to be judged of by him, such of the Naval Militia and other men, not to exceed altogether the number necessary to man all the ships of the navy and such ships as under the laws now existing or hereafter to be enacted, the Government may have the right to call into its service for a period of, say, two years, the Government reserving the privilege of discharging when the exigency may have passed.

Every new ship should go at once into commission and should cruise for a year. The enlisted force of our navy must therefore be sufficient to give to every vessel its initial cruise.

The department proposes to keep, as soon as circumstances may permit, a number of ships, chiefly monitors and coast defense battleships, as "ships of the first reserve." After a vessel in this category has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition in all respects, she will be taken to the station where she is to lie, and her officers and crew reduced to a skeleton organization composed of skilled artificers and other leading men to care for her battery, hull, and motive power. Such of her stores as may not be necessary for her maintenance in this condition, and such others as would deteriorate by remaining on board the ship, will be taken out of her and put in a special storehouse for such ship and in immediate proximity to her, there to be separately kept as a part of her outfit, and so tallied and designated in a state of readiness to be placed immediately on board. Such ship is not to be considered as in ordinary, but is to be treated in all respects as a ship in commission, and subject not to the dock yard authorities of the yard where stationed, but to the orders of the commander in chief of the squadron to which she is attached, or under the direct control of the Navy Department. In other words, the ship would be in commission with a largely reduced crew, and treated accordingly. At least once in each year these vessels are to be given full crews and to be sent on short cruises to test their conditions and that the men and officers may gain experience in handling them. Vessels undergoing a general overhauling at a navy yard will be considered the second reserve. Vessels of the merchant marine liable to naval service under acts of Congress will be considered the auxiliary navy.

Marines on Ships.

The department has recently had occasion to consider carefully whether, under the conditions at present existing in the navy, it was for the interests of the service to depart from the long-established custom and entirely dispense with all marines on battleships. On this point Secretary Herbert says:

The modern battleship is largely a floating fort. It remains, as indeed all naval vessels under steam alone must for much the greater portion of the time, in port, where it exercises its crew in landing parties and infantry drills far more than was permissible when ships were for long periods at sea. These drills on shore and afloat, together with the handling and firing of great and rapid-fire guns, constitute also a much larger proportion of the actual experience of the modern sailor than of the old-time tar, who was much of his time occupied in performing the duties peculiar to sailing vessels, and it is precisely in infantry and gun drills that the marine is or may be an expert. It would therefore seem that there is far more propriety in having the ship's crew composed in part of marines now than there could have been in the days of the sailing ship.

No reason appears why marines should not man a portion of the guns on board ship as well as handle small arms, nor is it perceived why their officers cannot, subject to the orders of the Captain, command gun crews and even gun divisions. The fact that marines are enlisted for five years, while sailors are only enlisted for three, is clearly an argument in favor of retaining the marines, and the having on board of two different organizations, if a proper spirit of rivalry between the two is encouraged, ought to be considered another advantage, especially in cases of insubordination. For these and other reasons the department decided to put sixty marines and two officers on board the Indiana, and it will put marines on the other battle ships as they are severally commissioned.

Discussing the condition of the Naval Academy, Secretary Herbert reports:

I take great pleasure in stating that during the past year the hazing so repeatedly condemned by the heads of this department, by Congress, and by Presidents, has entirely ceased. The cadets actuated by a manly sense of honor and duty, have resolved among themselves no longer to countenance a practice that always and necessarily involves injustice and generally unfair combinations of the many against the few. It might be well if Congress should reduce the age limit for admission to fourteen, and extend the course at the academy to five years. If this suggestion be adopted the examination for admission need not be so rigid as it now is, and ample opportunity would still be allowed for all the students that are essential, as well as for the more thorough study of English deemed necessary. It is recommended that the limits of age for admission should be either from fourteen to sixteen, or from fifteen to seventeen, instead of from sixteen to twenty, as now.

The War College.

The Naval War College is highly commended, the Secretary saying: "It can no longer in any quarter be regarded as a post-graduate school to carry officers forward in the theoretical studies pursued in the academy at Annapolis, but it now stands out clearly as an undeniably practical institution for the study of war as a science evolved from historical research, and of war as an art applied to problems arising out of hypothetical and possible cases of attacks upon and defenses of our own country, its coasts, and cities."

In treating of the naval militia and its work, Secretary Herbert thus praises the work of New-Yorkers:

The information collected by the first battalion of the naval militia of New-York during the past Summer relative to the shore line of Long Island is of such value that the department unhesitatingly indorses the proposition to engage this corps in the study of our entire coast line. Every battalion, with proper help and direction from the department, can, as shown by the admirable work done on Long Island Sound last Summer, acquire information as to its contiguous coast that would be invaluable in case of invasion.

Naval Courts-Martial.

Certain questions arising out of naval courts-martial during the past year have inspired the following:

It is recommended that Congress authorize the taking of the depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which any naval court may be ordered, if taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party and duly authenticated, to be read in evidence before such court in cases not capital. Article 91 of the Articles of War contains a similar provision, applicable to the army, and it appears that the reasons for such a law are even stronger in trials before naval courts.

Many of the witnesses before naval courts are persons in the naval service. Such persons have frequently no permanent place of duty, but are attached to vessels moving from place to place. The public service often requires that vessels to which witnesses are attached be sent far away before the trial can be had, and the witness must either be required to remain behind or return to the trial, either course being accompanied by inconvenience to the service, loss of time, and expense. To go to trial without the evidence of material witnesses is to deprive the court of the ability to justly determine the case before it. To delay the trial until the return of a witness is often to impose hardship upon the person accused.

The department has, as far as possible, adopted the plan of keeping important witnesses within its reach, as the least expensive and most practicable way of meeting the difficulty. Frequently, however, this cannot be done without serious detriment to the service, and cases arise in which it is not expedient to do so at all. Experience clearly demonstrates that the legislation recommended upon this subject is badly needed.

The ends of justice are frequently defeated from the lack of power in naval courts to compel a civilian witness to appear and testify. The tendency of modern times is to bring persons in the naval service into closer touch with the outside world than ever before, and as a consequence the testimony of civilian witnesses is oftener needed in naval courts than formerly.

It sometimes happens that without such testimony the conviction of those guilty of serious offenses cannot be had nor the innocence of persons unjustly accused established. There can be no good reason why courts authorized to hear and determine matters of importance should longer be deprived of the ordinary compulsory process allowed civil tribunals for arriving at the truth of issues coming before them, and I renew my former recommendation that Congress remedy by legislation this defect in the procedure before naval courts.

It is recommended that provision be made for securing to the Government the right to use articles patented by naval officers. The Secretary says:

As naval officers receive their education at the expense of the Government, and their opportunities to make improvements in naval appliances result largely from such education and the facilities afforded them by the duties they perform under the Government, I recommend legislation providing that the United States may at any time acquire the right to use devices covered by letters patent issued to officers of the navy, whether retained in their ownership or assigned to others, upon such terms and at such rate of compensation as may by the Secretary of the Navy be deemed just and equitable.

There accrued to the Naval Hospital Fund the sum of $95,000, under the act of July 20, 1890, authorizing the sale of the New-York Hospital property to the City of Brooklyn. July 26, 1894, Congress authorized the use of $69,000 of this sum for repairs and improvements at the New-York Hospital, and the construction of a retaining wall to properly protect the Government property. Plans and specifications relating to all the proposed changes were prepared, and advertisements for bids to do the work made.

The bids received were all in excess of the amount authorized for this purpose, the highest bid being $84,000 in excess, and the lowest bid $49,430. No contract was therefore let at that time, but changes were made in the specifications, and new advertisements for bids were invited for all the work authorized, except the new ward, estimated at $25,000, and specified in the act to be built of the same material as the main hospital building. This material is Sing Sing marble, which is very expensive, and the ward could not be erected from that material for the amount specified—$25,000. The lowest bid under the amended specifications was, excluding the proposed ward, $39,500, from J. N. Brosnan of New-York, and the contract was accordingly let to him.

It is therefore recommended that authority be granted by Congress to substitute brick for marble. This will enable the ward to be built within the appropriation of $69,000 made by Congress.

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS

Controller Eckels Urges that Treasury Notes Be Canceled.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN HIS REPORT

Business Would Be Benefited if Bank Notes Were Used Exclusively — Condition of Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, will be submitted to Congress to-morrow. It gives information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision, and liquidation of the National banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1895, and similar information as far as obtainable relative to banks, banking companies, and savings institutions organized and doing business under the laws of the several States and Territories.

In addition to the foregoing, the report shows briefly the various systems of banking in operation in foreign countries and in the States and Territories comprising the Union, as affording information as to the different methods employed to facilitate commercial exchanges and sustain a bank-note circulation.

The total number of National banks organized since the date the first certificate of authority was issued, June 20, 1863, to the close of the report year, has been 5,023, making a yearly average of 152. Of the number organized, there were in active operation on Oct. 31 last, 3,715, with an authorized capital stock of $644,136,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, or an average capital stock of $178,772 for each bank; average number of shares to each, 2,136, and of shareholders, 77. The total amount of their circulation outstanding was $213,887,630, of which amount $190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and $23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

During the report year 43 banks were organized, located in 20 different States, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,890,000. Of these new banks 28, with a capital stock of $2,530,000, are in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and 15, with a capital stock aggregating $2,360,000, in the South and Southwest. The number of banks organized during the year was less than 30 per cent. of the yearly average.

There was a net increase during the year of $10,779,597 in the amount of circulation secured by bonds and a gross increase of $6,322,540 in the total circulation.

Sept. 28, 1895, the date of the last report of the condition of the 3,712 banks then reporting, their total resources was $3,423,629,343.63, of which $2,059,408,402.27 represented their loans and discounts, and $356,577,580.61 money of all kinds in bank.

Of their liabilities, $1,701,653,521.28 represented individual deposits, $336,888,350.86 surplus and net undivided profits, and $182,481,610.50 outstanding circulation secured by bonds.

Of the 3,715 banks in active operation, 2,901, with a capital stock of $536,725,832, are in the northern and northeastern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of $126,848,950, in the South and Southwest. There are 2,611 National banks located east of the Mississippi River with a capital stock of $527,612,792, and 1,104, west of the Mississippi, with a capital stock of $135,961,990.

The corporate existence of 71 National banks in 16 States, with a capital stock of $10,662,000, and a total circulation of $3,226,275, has been extended during the year.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was four, having a capital stock of $300,000 and a circulation of $123,700. Of these, two were located in New-York and one each in Maine and Pennsylvania. A new association, with a capital stock of $50,000 and circulation of $22,500, succeeded to one of the two in New-York.

During the year ending Oct. 31, 1896, the corporate existence of 28 banks, with a capital stock aggregating $3,453,800, and circulation of $1,310,400, will expire. In the succeeding ten years from 1896 to 1905, the corporate existence of 889 banks, having a capital stock of $129,694,950, and a circulation of $34,011,887, will expire.

The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was 51, having a capital stock of $6,093,100, and circulation of $1,152,000.

Receivers for 36 banks have been appointed during the year. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was $5,235,020, and their circulation $1,003,402. Of these banks 2, with a capital stock of $450,000, were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and 9, with a capital stock of $2,750,000, were of the number of banks which closed their doors in 1893, and subsequently resumed business, but through continued business depression and the slow character of their assets were unable to meet their obligations, and were thus compelled to go into insolvency.

Abstracts of the reports of 1893 and 1894 are given for the purposes of comparison, those of 1893 showing the extreme conditions of the year of greatest financial depression and serious banking loss.

In reference to receiverships, the Controller says:

In the majority of instances no bank closes its doors while it is possessed of quickly convertible paper, and therefore there comes into the possession of the Controller only that which is slow, doubtful, bad, or absolutely worthless. It thus follows that with little or no cash received, but debts which are slow of payment and much involved in or necessitating litigation, the closing of trusts is prolonged and the expense attendant thereon increased. The records of the office, however, show that such expense, as compared with any other class of receiverships, is greatly less and the result attained far more substantial.

During the year 101 dividends were paid, amounting to $3,380,552.65.

The following amendments to the law are recommended:

First—That the Controller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered in all proper cases to remove officers and Directors of National banks for violations of law and mismanagement, first according them a hearing on charges preferred.

Second—That the loans of any bank to its executive officers and employes be restricted and made only upon the approval of the Board of Directors, a separate written record thereof being kept.

Third—That the assistant cashier, in the absence of the cashier, be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

Fourth—That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the National Bank act.

Fifth—That Bank Examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

Sixth—That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Controller, the Directors of National banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the Controller a report thereon upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose.

Seventh—That the Controller be authorized to issue to National banking associations circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States to secure such notes.

Eighth—That the semi-annual tax levied on account of the circulating notes of National banks be reduced so as to equal but one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

With the exception of the sixth amendment suggested, the Controller says all these recommendations have heretofore been made to Congress. The sixth amendment is deemed advisable that the Directors of National banks may be compelled to know from an examination required at their hands of the condition of the banks in whose management they participate and for which they should bear a full share of responsibility. "Such a law," in the opinion of the Controller, "would lead to better banking methods, less carelessness in extending loans, and make less liable the long continuance of any dishonesty which might be undertaken by any executive officer or employe of banks, and it would also enable the Controller, in case of the failure of a bank, to fix the responsibility more clearly for negligence of duty on the part of Directors."

In making suggestions relative to the increase of note issues, the Controller uses the following language:

The issuing of circulating notes to the par value of bonds deposited to secure the same and the reducing of the per cent. of semi-annual tax levied upon such notes has been urged by all the Secretaries of the Treasury who have touched upon the subject at all and by every Controller from the time of and including Controller Knox. The provision of the law prohibiting the former and the provision of the law governing the amount of the latter, however, are still unchanged upon the statute book.

At a time when the desire is so frequently expressed that there be a larger issue of bank notes and complaint is made that National banks are indifferent to the note-issuing function vested in them, it may well be considered by Congress whether it would not be wise to do that which will make it of sufficient interest to the National banks to pay greater attention to note issues. The profit of banking in the United States is now largely in the deposit feature of it, and thus it is of greater concern under existing circumstances to the banks to secure deposits than it is to issue notes upon a return so small as to scarcely justify the expense and trouble entailed thereby.

Banks are not eleemosynary institutions, and therefore engage only in that which promises a margin of profit. While, on the one hand entitled to no more favors than are granted to other corporations or enterprises carried on by associated individuals, on the other they should not be denied any privileges which they may justly claim, and for the denial of which no possible excuse can be given. It is unquestionably true that National banks would largely increase their note circulation if the embarrassment arising from the needless locking up of a large part of their capital, available for other purposes, and the lessened profit through excessive taxation now imposed did not confront them. They certainly would do so if the legal-tender issues of the Government were paid and canceled, and the channel now clogged by them freed for bank-note circulation.

The experience of this and other countries conclusively demonstrates that the best and most rational note issues are those put forth by banks. It likewise demonstrates that issues made direct by Governments are always expensive, and under every circumstance a source of danger to such Governments and loss to their people's business interests. No clearer proof of this could be had than that furnished by the difficulties which we have witnessed on the part of this Government in its efforts to maintain the full credit of its practically limitless amount of demand obligations.

The advantage accruing to the Government by the substitution of a bank note for a Treasury note currency would be immeasurably great. The need of maintaining a gold reserve to meet the recurring demand obligations, now never retired, would, within a reasonable time, be obviated, and, delivered from this vexatious and expensive difficulty, the Treasury Department could return to its legitimate function of collecting the revenues of the Government needful to meet Governmental expenses and disbursing the same.

With the relief gained to it through the removal of this burden would come a greater one to the business interests of the individual citizen, whose every operation would no longer be harassed by the uncertainty springing from a fear that either in the present or the future the currency obligations now forced by his Government through the provisions of an inflexible law into the avenues of trade and commerce may be discredited and dishonored. The relegating of note issue entirely to the banks would give a better guarantee of meeting the varying wants of trade, which is impossible with a legal mandate decreeing an amount of Treasury issues of no greater and no less volume at one season of the year than another, whether or no there be a corresponding increase or lessening of the demand for currency to transact the business in hand.

It is suggested, in connection with the above, that, as a necessary element to the security of proper elasticity of issue in our bank-note currency, Section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, regulating the retirement and issuing of circulation to banks within a fixed period of time, should be repealed and also that such amendment should be made to the law as will necessitate the banks keeping in the office of the Controller of the Currency a sufficient amount of bank notes as will enable them to secure circulation at once, instead of after a period of delay, frequently of sufficient duration as to make the issue unavailable to relieve the pressure existing at the time of ordering the same.

WELL PLEASED WITH HIS VISIT

HALL CAINE TALKS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Hopeful for the Success of His Mission Touching the Canadian Copyright Question.

Hall Caine, the famous novelist from the Isle of Man, is staying with his wife and child at the Everett House. The Teutonic on Wednesday will take them all to England.

Mr. Caine, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said he was much pleased with his visit to this country and Canada.

"I only regret," he said, "that my official mission did not leave me more time to go about and see the country as I could have wished.

"I am especially sorry that I was not able to visit Cleveland, Ohio, in which city there are several Manx families that I wished to see. I know that when I return to the Isle of Man I shall be reproached for not having accomplished this. You see, nearly every family in the Isle of Man probably has some connection or other with those in Cleveland. I was anxious to see Chicago also, and I had invitations as far West as Utah.

"So far as my mission is concerned," said Mr. Caine, cautiously, "I cannot say much, for it is still sub judice, so to speak. I have every confidence, however, that the settlement of the Canadian copyright matter on some good, broad basis is within measurable distance. There are, of course, numerous objections in the way, but none of them is, I think, insuperable.

"Mr. Daldy, my colleague in this mission, has done excellent work with me. He came out a fortnight ago, and goes home next week in the Campania. I cannot easily express how much I am indebted to him for his sympathy and ardent co-operation, and how grateful I am for the conciliatory spirit in which he worked with me along the lines we concluded to be best.

"I cannot leave the United States," continued Mr. Caine, "without also trying to express my thanks and appreciation of the warm reception that was everywhere accorded to me. The trip has been altogether a delightful one. I enjoyed, too, so much the glimpse I obtained into the home life of President Cleveland, at Buzzard's Bay, while I was staying in the adjoining house with Mr. Appleton."

Mr. Caine said the copyright matter was at present in the hands of the Canadian Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Tupper, and that he felt sure a settlement was not far off.

MORGAN ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL

It Must and Will Be Built, He Says—Can Be Built for $80,000,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—A letter from Senator Morgan about the Nicaragua Canal was read yesterday in the course of the celebration of Costa Rica and Nicaragua Day at the exposition. In the course of his letter Mr. Morgan said:

That it meets with opposition and much delay is only a proof of the magnitude of the undertaking and does not even suggest a doubt as to its necessity, its practicability, its proper location on the only available route, its earning capacity, its value as an investment, or its speedy success.

The great and essential facts are now settled by almost universal accord in America, that there is no international question to retard our enterprise, and that this is the best route, and indeed the only practicable canal route, by which the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can be reached through the Isthmus of Darien. That this is an American question in which the assistance of any transatlantic power is not needed, and its interference would be unwelcome, is a sentiment and conviction that has the force of law in every American heart.

Such a trust in the hands of a feeble State or in the control of a transoceanic power would constantly imperil our peace. We cannot safely accept either alternative.

Senator Morgan said that while the canal would pay interest on $200,000,000, all rational computation, by men who were ready to do the work, proved that less than $80,000,000 would complete the canal. He said further that the vote of the Senate and of the House committee at the last session of Congress amounted to a National declaration, and that no impediment existed which should defeat or delay the construction of the canal. The country had accepted that solemn and deliberate declaration and would not be content with its reversal.

Another Pit in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 1.—The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce is to have another pit which will be devoted to future trading in flax, rye, oats, barley, and corn. It will be opened to-morrow. The object is to widen the character of the Minneapolis market. One thing that has brought the change about is the increase of trade from Chicago and New-York, and also the change in the agricultural situation. The farmers around Minnesota are raising more coarse grains than formerly.

Stabbed Baron Raphael.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Baron Lionel Rothschild Disraeli Raphael of Surrey, England, was stabbed this morning with a penknife by his roommate, Throop Browning. Baron Raphael has resided in San Francisco for several months, and is engaged in the study of surgery. Browning is his most intimate friend. The two quarreled over a five-dollar gold piece which the Baron missed. The wound is not fatal.

RISE IN MINING STOCKS

No Abatement to the Boom on the Colorado Exchanges.

MILLIONS OF SHARES SOLD WEEKLY

Several Enormous Fortunes Said to Have Been Made—Visiting Englishmen Heavy Speculators.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 1.—The Kafir stock boom in London is being repeated, on a smaller scale only, in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek. Although smaller sums are involved, the excitement is no less intense. In fact, the present dealing in gold stocks amounts to a craze in all the larger communities of Colorado. It is a surprising turn in affairs, for heretofore this State, the home of the mine promoter, and where gold and silver mining is the chief industry of the people, has been considered perhaps the poorest field in the Union for the sale of mining securities. For years one lagging mining exchange in Denver merely existed, and sales of stocks were few and of doubtful character. Now the same exchange has not accommodations to handle the business suddenly thrust upon it, and the Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce are discussing the propriety of listing gold stocks to relieve the pressure.

The real seat of this fever of speculation is at Colorado Springs, the nearest large town to the Cripple Creek gold fields. Here it requires three mining exchanges to clear the stock deals of a population of less than 20,000 excited souls. Last week the fourth one was organized to meet the trade in the many unlisted stocks. Here for two weeks the total stock sales have been more than 1,000,000 shares a day, and frequently the aggregate was 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 shares daily.

Cripple Creek and Victor, the two largest towns in the gold fields district, have each a full-fledged mining exchange, where the total sales reach into the hundreds of thousands of shares daily, and within the last week Pueblo opened still another exchange, with every seat sold before the first call was made.

Altogether, the average daily sales of stock on the several Colorado Exchanges will foot up near 5,000,000 shares. The majority of the stocks traded in are of the cheaper class, ranging in price from a fraction of a cent to 12 and 15 cents per share, so that the actual cash transactions are small as compared with the heavy aggregate of stock changing ownership. These stocks are not listed as developed mines, but as prospects, or partially exploited claims. They represent mine properties lying within the accepted mineral boundaries of the Cripple Creek district, and which may or may not contain gold ore of pay value. Such claims have a prospective, if any, value, and development only can determine that. In most instances, the money coming in from such stock sales is used in the development of the property. If a pay streak is found, the stock investment may prove profitable; if not, the shareholder loses proportionately with the owners of the claims. Some say this is a gamble; others that it is taking business chances.

Other stocks sold represent bonanza mines and dividend-paying properties. The highest-priced stock on the market is Portland. This stock is now quoted at $2.05. It is stocked at 3,000,000 shares, thus giving the Portland property a value of a little more than $6,000,000. Two years ago Portland was a prospect, and its shares went begging at a few cents each. Portland is the chief prize drawn so far. The stock buyers have hope there are others equally valuable to be drawn.

The Portland is in the class of remarkable mining properties. It was located by James Doyle, a Portland (Me.) boy, who was a new-comer in the country at the time gold was first found in Cripple Creek. He took in as partners John Harman and James F. Burns, and now these three men, together with W. S. Stratton, the latter the heaviest mine owner in the camp, are the principal owners, and all are ranked as millionaires. Only a small portion of the stock is in the hands of the public.

The lucky owners struck their first ore "at grass roots," and they have not been out of ore since that day. With their first profits they bought adjacent claims and more machinery, with which to develop the mine. The shaft is down now 700 feet, with workings run in every direction, and the statement is made that the ore in sight would sell for more than the present stock value of the property. Within a year's time the Portland was paying $35,000 a month in dividends; then $50,000 and $75,000 a month, and now $125,000 every month, and a promise to the shareholders of a further increase. About 350 miners are employed.

The fortunes of W. S. Stratton is another prize which allures many of the buyers in the present stock-dealing craze. He is the sole owner of the Independence Mine, a near neighbor of the Portland, and claimed to be equally as good a property. He has no shares on the market, and no secrets to impart to the public. From smelter reports he is known to be shipping gold ore of a value of about $150,000 per month, and it is further known that more than two-thirds of this sum is profit. He works from sixty to seventy men in his mine, and to these he pays more than the ruling wages, and swears them to secrecy. Four years ago Stratton, then a poor carpenter working in Colorado Springs, walked twenty-eight miles to Cripple Creek, and on the Fourth of July staked the Independence claim. Its history is similar to that of the Portland, and its owner is of course a multi-millionaire. Besides his large holdings in the Portland, Stratton is the owner of a dozen or more other properties of more or less value.

The Victor Mine, which lies nearly a mile north of the Portland and Independence, is another prize. It was partially developed by Denver men, and about a year ago a controlling interest was sold at $3 per share. Its official report for the year, recently made public, shows a gross gold output of $385,000, of which $215,000 was paid in dividends. Its stock is now listed in London and Paris, and is quoted at $6 per share.

The Moose, lying west of the Victor, is owned by two Manitou men, and no stock is offered for sale. In eighteen months it has netted $550,000.

The Isabella Mine and its rise in the mining world is also a favorite theme of the stock speculators. The stock of this mine is now selling above 50 cents a share. It is stocked at 2,500,000 shares of $1 each, hence the mine has a stock-selling value of about $1,250,000. Previous to a few weeks ago Isabella stock was not anxiously sought for at 15 cents. But it was caught in the present stock-buying craze, and now the former quotation is multiplied by three and several hundred thousand dollars added to its value, although it is not known to be any richer to-day in ore bodies than previous to the rapid rise in the stock. Isabella's gross gold output for a year past has been nearly $30,000 a month, according to James A. Freeland, its manager. Of this average of $1,000 per day, fully $700 is profit. Rumors that the Isabella will commence the payment of dividends on the first of the new year may account for the rise in the stock.

The Anchoria-Leland, still further north toward the town of Cripple Creek, is another rich prize, and a close corporation. It is owned by Colorado Springs capitalists. Its stock is listed, but comparatively none is sold. Its standing quotation on the board is $1.75 bid and $2.50 asked. The mine is said to be paying its owners $75,000 per month.

Three months ago Anaconda was selling at 4 cents. To-day its quotation is 64.

The sudden bound in the value of these mines and many others of lesser note gave rise to the present craze in stocks. Local figures place the number of shafts deeper than 100 feet in the district at 260, and there are hundreds of others of less than that depth. Some of these enterprises have capital to work on, but the owners of a majority of them are working along the best way they may, hoping to "strike it rich" in the next few feet, or sell their stocks on the Stock Exchange calls.

There was little activity on the Mining Exchange Saturday, because of the rapid rise in quotations of nearly all Cripple Creek stocks. Brokers do not like to fill orders for customers at prices which seem too high, and a general decline is anticipated. Holders of advancing stocks as a rule prefer to take their chances, and selling orders are few. The amount of new money coming in for investment is surprisingly large, and to this fact is due the strength of the mining stock market. The officially reported sales here Saturday amounted to 733,027 shares, and for the week 4,833,752 shares. The strength of the Cripple Creek stocks is based upon the buying demand which comes because of the belief that the stock of the companies has a speculative and also a prospective value. The camp is now producing about 800 tons of ore per day, and the smelters and reduction works have more ore offered them than they can use.

Colorado Springs has 275 mining brokers, and all appear to be busy. They are certainly noisy and excited during 'Change hours. They claim to have large buying orders from the East. They admit they are an excitable lot, and assert that as soon as the news spreads New-York and other big cities will be seized with the gold fever.

Colorado Springs is the Johannesburg to the Cripple Creek district. It is known locally as "Little London," because of the large percentage of English in its population. The Springs is celebrated as a home for consumptives, and hundreds of wealthy Englishmen who suffer from lung troubles have a temporary residence here. The Kafir boom in London reached them by letters from friends in Europe, and the newly found gold fields at Cripple Creek appealed to them as a ready-to-hand substitute for the South Africa excitement. Many of these health seekers were the first to invest in the new camp, and a number of them have found gold as well as health. They were largely instrumental in organizing the first Exchange, and they bought and sold stocks with a fervor only less animated than characterized the stock dealings of their relatives across the ocean.

The largest fortunes made in Cripple Creek have been made by Colorado Springs men. They believed in the merits of the new diggings from the first, and while Denver mine investors scoffed, the Springs people bought up the desirable claims while they were still cheap. When Denver capitalists awoke to a realization of the facts, they found the best properties either owned or controlled under the bond-and-and-lease system by the Colorado Springs residents or by the thrifty health seekers temporarily stopping here.

It is a local claim that more than 400 Colorado Springs men have each made $10,000 or more out of Cripple Creek; that ten or twelve of these have made their million, and that perhaps sixty or seventy of the lucky number have made $100,000.

Now the largest sums of money going into the camp, both in the purchase and development of mines, come from Denver capitalists.

The swindling side of this mine-stock craze is expected. Its coming is looked upon as inevitable. The newspapers sound warning notes and instance the Kafir deals and the shrinkage and losses in those stocks. The managers of the Mining Exchanges profess to be extra cautious in scrutinizing the character of the listed stocks, location of the property, the number of acres in each, whether free from litigation, debts, &c.

But the coming of the dark side, if it comes, will not be unexpected.

AFTER INSURANCE COMPANIES

SOME OF THE LLOYDS ASSOCIATIONS DELINQUENT.

The Fire Commissioners Will Endeavor to Collect the Sums Due the Relief Fund.

The Relief Fund of the Fire Department is barely adequate to the needs of its beneficiaries. The Fire Commissioners are therefore intent on collecting for it the contributions sanctioned by law, and especially the tax sanctioned by Section 525 of the Consolidation act, which reads:

No person shall, as agent or otherwise, effect or agree to effect any insurance upon which the duty above mentioned is required to be paid until he shall have executed and delivered to the said Treasurer [of the Police Department] an undertaking, under seal, to the Fire Department, with such sureties as the said Treasurer shall approve, that he will annually render to the said Treasurer on the first day of February in each year a just and true account, verified by his oath, of all such premiums, which during the year ending on the first day of September preceding shall have been received by him or by any person for him, or which shall have been agreed to be paid for any such insurance effected or agreed to be effected or promised by him, and that he will annually on the first day of February in each year, pay to the said Treasurer $2 upon every hundred dollars, and at that rate upon the amount of any premium.

According to William L. Findley, counsel for the Fire Commissioners, delinquencies which are subject to the operations of the law have been committed by certain of the companies known as Fire Insurance Lloyds. He has by circular, which quotes the law, notified such delinquents of their liability and of the intention of the Fire Commissioners to collect the tax due or resort to positive measures.

The Commissioners are to devote special attention to the matter at their meeting to-morrow, and associations that may ignore the warning of Mr. Findley will be notified of the intention of the Commissioners to appeal to the courts and procure orders for an examination of their books.

Such action might result in exposing the instability of some of the Lloyds, and also in the prosecution of their officers for obtaining money under false pretenses, while it might close some offices where a risky business is done at dates from 30 to 60 per cent. under those established by the Tariff Association.

DALY STABBED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

He Says He Was Defending Callahan's Wife from a Beating.

Patrick Daly, twenty-nine years old, of 244 East Forty-fourth Street, was committed without bail by Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant was not present. Daly was committed on the affidavits of Detectives Lantry and Mallon of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Daly was charged with stabbing John Callahan, thirty-one years old, his brother-in-law, living at the same address. The defendant said that Callahan came home intoxicated at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and began to beat his wife, Daly's sister. Daly interfered.

Callahan seized a sharp shoeknife and sprang at Daly. The men grappled. Daly succeeded in wrenching the knife from Callahan and used it, as he claims, in self-defense.

The detectives were on excise duty near by. Hearing of the fight, they entered the house. Callahan appeared to be in a critical condition, and he was sent at once to the Flower Hospital, Daly being placed under arrest.

It is thought that Callahan will recover.

A RUMOR OF TROUBLE ON THE OLYMPIA

Story of a Fire in Her Coal Bunkers That Caused Much Anxiety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—A local paper publishes a letter from a correspondent in Yokohama, dated Nov. 14, in which it is alleged that the United States cruiser Olympia experienced an exciting time on her outward cruise.

The correspondent says that while at the Hawaiian Islands the Olympia took on board about 1,200 tons of coal, which caught fire from spontaneous combustion soon after leaving Honolulu. Four bunkers caught fire at once, and the coal in them was on fire throughout the entire voyage. As the fumes of the burning coal were overpowering, it was impossible to work more than a few men at a time. The men became exhausted and had to be kept at work by officers detailed for this special purpose.

The fire eventually was got under control, but only by means of the most strenuous work on the part of both the officers and the crew.

There is no official confirmation of this story to be had in San Francisco.

A Whisky Trust Transaction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Receiver McNulta has effected another important settlement in the affairs of the old Whisky Trust, involving the sale of the third distillery he has disposed of since eighteen principal properties were purchased by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. The house sold is known as the "Old '76 Distillery," and is situated at Milldale, Ky. It was leased by the old trust. Under the settlement the receiver received a sum in cash, and Robinson & Stegman, former owners, withdrew all claims and took the house.

DELBRUECK IS FORGIVEN

His Trouble with the Prussian Minister of the Interior Ended.

THE TWO MEN GOOD FRIENDS NOW

They Meet and Talk Over Their Differences—Each Concedes Something and Disclaims an Intention to be Offensive.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Berlin Correspondenz says that Herr von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, a day or two ago, sought and obtained an interview with Prof. Hans Delbrueck, the editor of the Preussische Jahrbucher, who recently was threatened with prosecution by Herr von Koeller for having attacked the latter's policy, and particularly the methods pursued by his "political police," the proceedings being suddenly dropped in deference to public opinion, which was strongly in favor of the professor. The two gentlemen, according to the Correspondenz, had a pleasant and amicable conference, with the result of their parting in perfect friendliness. Herr von Koeller assured the Professor that he had no desire to interfere with free discussion of the ministerial policy, and the professor assured the Minister that he had no intention of offending or insulting the police.

It is quite plain, the paper says, that Herr von Koeller finds the task of insulting the higher intellect of Germany far beyond him, and the papers which are diligent in acclaiming his thoroughness in his policy of repression of Socialism are confined solely to the Conservative and Bismarckian organs. The Hamburger Nachrichten, the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, and the other papers lauding Herr von Koeller are now obtaining official inspiration and glorifying the revival of the Bismarckian system as a triumph for the Prince.

Reform in Suffrage.

Under promptings from high quarters public agitation is being fomented in favor of a reform of the suffrage. A significant meeting in this direction has been held in Hamburg, at which 2,000 electors were in attendance, but to this gathering neither Freisinnigs nor Socialists were invited. A resolution was passed asking the Chancellor to prepare a measure which would stop the abuse of universal suffrage, either by raising the age of electors, by the enforcement of a prolonged residence qualification, or by any other means that would insure a restriction of the suffrage. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Emperor assuring his Majesty of public sympathy in the struggle he has undertaken against Socialism. Similar meetings are being arranged throughout the country.

The Sugar Tax.

The Sugar Taxation bill prepared by Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Imperial Minister of the Treasury, since its provisions have been disclosed, has aroused general opposition. According to the contentions of the opponents of the measure, the retail price of sugar, if the bill shall be passed, will increase 30 per cent., while only exporters drawing bounties can be benefited by the operation of the bill. Only a section of the Agrarian Party is supporting the bill, and it is likely to be amended out of all semblance to its original shape or dropped altogether.

A New Chinese Loan.

A Berlin and Frankfort syndicate of capitalists is announced to be continuing negotiations for a new Chinese loan of 300,000,000 marks. Reports on the Boerse credit the syndicate with stipulating as a condition of its handling the loan that large orders shall be placed in Germany to supply China with warships and railway material. As the English banking firms are giving the loan the cold shoulder, it is understood that the German syndicate will seek to obtain a guarantee for it in Russia.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe."

The social and artistic event of the past week has been the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe." Besides the Emperor and Empress, most of the Court dignitaries, Prince von Hohenlohe, the civil and military aids of the imperial household, the Ministers, foreign diplomats, and all of the grande monde of Berlin were in attendance. The Kaiser led the applause at the end of each act and summoned Sir Arthur Sullivan to the imperial box. Sir Arthur kissed the hand of the Empress, who thanked him warmly for the pleasure the opera had afforded her. The Emperor said to the composer: "I have a great liking for this kind of historic and dramatic work. It is a treat for the ears and the eyes, and is also instructive to the masses. I have meant several times to see it performed."

Crown Prince Going to a Gymnasium.

The Crown Prince William and his next younger brother, Prince Eitel Frederick, will go to the gymnasium at Ploen, Holstein, after Christmas, to remain a year. The old Schloss, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, is being refurnished for their occupancy.

Snowstorm in Berlin.

The first snowstorm of the season visited Berlin on Thursday and caught the Berliners unprepared. In a number of streets there were serious accidents, many persons being badly injured by falls. The wife of the Russian Ambassador was hurt severely by slipping as she was alighting from her carriage.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has generously provided free passage from New-York to Berlin for the family of Sergt. Sering of the United States Army, who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Elbe. Since the death of Sering his children have been staying with friends on Long Island, his wife having been driven crazy by the death of her husband. Sering's mother lives in Berlin, and has taken the children to live with her.

Mr. De Kay Starts a Fencing Club.

Charles de Kay, United States Consul General here, who was formerly President of the New-York Fencing Club, has started a similar organization in Berlin. A French master has been engaged as instructor.

Fräulein Flora Gaes, who was the friend of Baron von Hammerstein, who absconded after being deposed from the editorship of The Kreuz-Zeitung, under charges of forgery and embezzlement, has brought legal action against a chambermaid employed in the Hotel Hannover to recover her wardrobe, which the maid retained for debt. Fräulein Gaes, in the height of Hammerstein's prosperity and power, was the subject of much admiration and discussion in society, but when Hammerstein ran away he left her wholly unprovided for, and, as a matter of fact, in very needy circumstances. In order to obtain money to supply her wants she was compelled to borrow small sums from the hotel maids, one of whom seized her wardrobe as security for the indebtedness when Fräulein Gaes was obliged to leave the hotel.

An Absconding Banker.

Herr Strutz, a well-known banker of Berlin, has absconded. His liabilities are very large.

The Emperor has ordered that a delegation of the "Alexander Guards" of Germany present themselves to the Czar in St. Petersburg on Wednesday next.

The disciplinary proceedings against Dr. Stoecker, late Court Chaplain, in consequence of his relations with Baron von Hammerstein, have been abandoned, but he has been prohibited from styling himself Court Chaplain in future.

All of the Imperial and Prussian Ministers except Chancellor von Hohenlohe were entertained at dinner last evening by Herr Zelle, Burgomaster of Berlin.

John E. Risley, United States Minister to Denmark, is here.

Caution Recommended to Socialists.

The Vorwaerts, the principal organ of the Socialists, makes an appeal to the members of the Socialist Party to be prudent in their conduct under the provocation given by the methods being pursued by the police. The methods of action and the leadership, The Vorwaerts says, are now confided to the Socialists in the Reichstag, and the party will resist and conquer with or without official organizations.

IN MEMORY OF BROOKLYN ELKS

Their Annual Memorial Service Held in Plymouth Church—Addressed by the Rev. Mr. Walsh.

Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, held its annual memorial services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Over 100 members of the order were present in regalia.

In the centre of a bower of palms, ferns, and potted plants was the memorial tablet, and on this were these names of departed Elks:

Philip Nathan, John J. Read, Henry J. Sharman, John Zipp, Robert Raphael, Hassan H. Wheeler, Harry Kennedy, James McGowan, S. J. Halle, Ira H. Moore, Harry B. Walker, William Merritt, Charles A. McManus, M. J. Reynolds, William Snow, George Reock, J. E. Barnes, Harry Gilbert, Thomas B. Mott, Patrick Murphy, A. E. Richards, and W. D. Carpenter.

During the memorial services funeral services over the body of Robert Raphael were being held in his home, 1,193 Fulton Street. A delegation of the Elks attended and performed the last rites of the lodge.

The programme at the memorial services consisted of an organ voluntary, selection by the Plymouth Church Quartet, an address by Exalted Ruler Charles M. Newins, a solo by Miss Agnes Henderson, prayer by the Rev. Charles T. Wertzel, solo by Mrs. Martha L. Roulston, an address by the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, solo by Frederic Gillette, and a eulogy by the Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh. He said:

"The cult of Elkdom is broad and generous. It knows no caste, no race prejudice, no narrow creed, but rejoices in interpreting that word charity after the measures of high heaven. The giving of the Elk brother is limited not by hope of repayment, but according to the need of the one who asks."

Wealth Founded in Lottery.

Herman D. Hartyen, who died Wednesday in his home, in Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday with Masonic honors. Mr. Hartyen left a fortune of $50,000, which he started by winning a fifteen-thousand-dollar lottery prize. His saloon, at Reid Avenue and Halsey Street, was a famous resort for politicians.

Smallpox on the California.

The Anchor Line steamship California, which arrived yesterday morning from Naples via Palermo and Gibraltar with 800 steerage passengers, was detained at Quarantine on account of a case of smallpox. The patient was taken to North Brother Island.

UNION LEAGUE'S NEXT PRESIDENT

Opposition to a Third Term May Prevent Gen. Porter's Re-election—Precedent Not Against It.

Advocacy of rotation in office by members of the Union League Club may result in the selection of another President than Gen. Horace Porter. It need hardly be said that the opposition is not directed to the present incumbent, but against the principle of a third term, while precedent is no bar to Gen. Porter's re-election.

An element in the club has agitated quietly against the third-term principle, and advocated rotation in office, holding that the honor of being at the head of the representative Republican social organization of the Nation should not be monopolized by one member, so long as others eminently worthy of the distinction are willing to be nominated.

The Nominating Committee meets Dec. 14 to prepare the ticket for the annual election, and some of the candidates eligible for the Presidency who are named by the anti-third termers are Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Theodore Roosevelt.

None of the club members are likely to discuss the question openly. Of precedents for no restrictions on the number of terms a member shall serve as President there are many. John Jay served from 1866 to 1869, Joseph H. Choate from 1872 to 1876, William M. Evarts from 1882 to 1885, and Chauncey M. Depew from 1886 to 1892.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE BALL

Four Men on Their Way Home Stopped to Assault a Policeman.

Edward J. Strange, Michael McAndrews, and John H. Duffy, all of 111 East Twelfth Street, and Frank McCarthy of 130 Ridge Street, were in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having assaulted Policeman Daniel Redfern of the First Precinct, on Third Avenue, near Twelfth Street, early yesterday morning. They had been attending a ball in Webster Hall, and were returning with a woman.

They struck the officer and pulled his beard, for some cause which did not plainly appear. He was rescued by two other policemen and the men and the woman were arrested. Magistrate Mott discharged Duffy, but held the others in $500 bail for the Special Sessions. The woman was sent to the workhouse.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. A lady would like to obtain a situation for a servant, who has lived with her for nine years, as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid or lady's maid; she is an efficient, honest, trustworthy girl. Call, Monday, from 10 to 3, at 309 East 69th St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS. By two girls; one as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; other as first-class waitress; both understand their duties; don't object to the country; best city reference. M. D., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American girl as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; willing to assist with growing children; fine hand sewer; good reference. 212 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; also first-class parlormaid; willing to go to the country; best references from Newport and New-York. Address, for two days, G. W., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as thorough chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; can be highly recommended by last employer; three years' city reference. 802 8th Av., near 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work or waiting; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; capable of doing chamberwork or kitchenwork; willing and obliging; city or country; reference. Box B. E., 162 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 101 West 49th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a person who has lived in first-class families; thoroughly understands her work; personal reference. C. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a chambermaid who has lived with her for several years. Apply, Monday, Dec. 2, at 6 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid, or chamberwork and to do sewing; good city and personal references. S. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent young girl as chambermaid in a small family. Call, Monday, at 55 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid, waitress, or to do housework; good reference. 300 East 32d St., care of Mrs. Martinson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; is a neat sewer; city reference. 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; personal reference. Can be seen at 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid and assist in pantry; three years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 164 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting or do parlor work; two and a half years' city reference. 847 2d Av., near 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; good city references. M. W., Box 200, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a small family; five years' city reference. B. J., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain washing or take care of grown child; reference. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 7 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting in a private family. J. C., 449 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.; seen between 9:30 and 11 and 5 and 6.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse to grown children; best city reference. 454 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; five years' references. 88 Amsterdam Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid; fine washing; competent, and has best city reference; would go to country. 201 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Highest city reference. M. M., 459 West 49th St.; ring Taylor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant; would assist with waiting; best of reference. 209 East 44th St. Brownly.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid; best reference; city or country. 206 East 36th St., Jones's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 235 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent girl; good references. Care Mrs. Cook, 140 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. 758 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; excellent chambermaid and seamstress; four years' city references. Miss Dimick, 125 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl in small family; good reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Jonson's bell.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By widow as useful companion; very handy with the needle; will assist at dressmaking or travel; no salary required. A., 152 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—Very reliable; understands all kinds baking; private family; city or country; reference. Competent, 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; good personal reference; in private family. E. S., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; no washing; good references. 215 East 34th St.; no office cards.

COOK.—By a competent French cook; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman; good cook; plain washing; good reference; city or country. Call, Monday, 229 West 67th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. J. L., 225 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a steady, reliable cook in private family; excellent city reference. Gallagher, 57 5th St., Long Island City.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; personal reference; town or country; good baker. L., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent American woman as cook in a first-class family; first-class references. 239 East 35th St.; no cards.

COOK and HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl as good cook and competent houseworker. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Good city reference. 48 West 70th St.

COOK. By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. 47 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a capable and reliable woman; understands all branches of cooking; with respectable American family; either flat or private house; satisfactory city reference given. 217 West 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen. N. F. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS. A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to secure situations for her cook and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; together or separate. Call, Friday and Saturday, present employer, 34 Park Av.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young German girl, Protestant, as good cook and do plain washing; all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker; no objection to the country or apartment; reference. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in French, English, and American cooking; good caterer; accustomed to take entire charge of kitchen; Newport and city personal references. L. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent and highly respectable person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., 965 6th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady can highly recommend two sisters, one as a good private family cook, the other as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; both obliging. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly neat German Protestant cook and laundress or do general housework; references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; understands first-class cooking; in private family; first-class personal reference from Providence. Christina, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By an American young woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; best city reference. M. C., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as plain cook in a private family; neat and reliable; reference from last place; wages, $20. M. P., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; can prepare company dinners; by day or month; reliable and economical; best references. Mrs. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker in city private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; city or country; good reference. 411 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable young girl as good family cook in small family; apartment house preferred; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 64 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; is also a good baker; personal city reference. 844 3d Av.; ring Armstrong's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; by a thoroughly experienced woman; wages, $65. D. D., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls in a private family; one as cook; the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress. 826 Amsterdam Av., between 100th and 101st St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. M. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and BAKER.—Competent; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; private family; best reference. L. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands cooking in all branches; with kitchenmaid; first-class city reference. M. D., 131 West 29th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. 156 West 36th St. Agnes.

COOK.—By a respectable woman to do cooking and assist with washing in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 East 39th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By Swedish cook and Irish butler; understand their duties in all branches; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking and baking; best city reference. 314 West 49th St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By competent German cook; good reference; city or country; institute or private house; no washing. 335 East 81st St., Hayes's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; willing to assist in laundry; best reference; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 231 East 84th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl, very economical, as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent German woman, cook and laundress in private American family; reference. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good baker; soups, fish, meats, entrées; best reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By an English Protestant; understands French and American cooking. H., Station Y, 1,162 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference. 125 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. 210 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. Call, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 24 West 75th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understand cooking in all its branches; good city reference. 231 East 26th St., Bullen's bell.

COOK.—By experienced girl as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; city or country. 225 East 41st St.; call Monday.

COOK.—By girl as experienced cook; willing to do washing and ironing; best personal reference. 306 East 66th St.; second bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; is experienced; willing to assist with washing; best personal reference. F. M., 1,318 2d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; good references. 750 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all its branches; excellent city reference. D. D., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish woman to go out cooking dinners; good reference. 662 East 146th St., Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; assist with washing; small family; city reference. 310 East 81st St.

COOK and VALET.—By experienced man; best references. C. L., 69 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place two women together in the country; excellent Scotch Protestant cook; no washing; other do chamberwork and waitress. Apply, only after 1 P. M., at 10 West 35th St., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable women; one as good cook; the other as laundress and chambermaid; both have the best of city references; would go a short distance in the country. Call, two days, at 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOKING, WASHING, IRONING.—By young girl as cook and do some washing and ironing in private family; city reference. 814 2d Av., near 44th St.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning, or do washing at her own home; best city reference. 406 1st Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out or take home ladies' and gentlemen's washing. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to work by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 347 West 38th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman three or four days a week, fine washing, ironing, or cleaning. Mrs. Nelson, 649 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker; competent in all branches; by day or week; private families; like few more customers; best city references; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A good dressmaker wishes more engagements by day; cut and fit; stylish trimmer; renovates nicely; terms, $1.25; reference. 209 West 35th St., fourth bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Fine dressmaking; walking, evening, and reception dresses made reasonable; latest styles; also misses' dancing gowns; home or by day. 438 6th Av., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; would go for $1 per day for the remainder of the Winter. 134 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER. By first-class dressmaker, a few more customers at home, or would go out; moderate prices; references. Osmond, 152 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER. By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes, also remodelling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; experienced and competent; perfect fitter; would go out by the day; satisfaction guaranteed; $1.25 day. Mme. M. Wreckerll, 130 East 7th St.

DRESSMAKER. First-class dressmaker wishes more customers by the day; perfect cutter and fitter; elegant designer after imported styles; excellent references. Excellent, 243 West 125th St.

DRESSMAKER.—As competent dressmaker; by day; can cut, fit, and remodel; or would act as visiting maid; terms, $1.50; references. F., Box 105, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER. By a first-class dressmaker; would like a few more customers; perfect work guaranteed. Mme. Lecocq, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER. To go out by the day; perfect fit and style guaranteed; first-class; terms moderate. Schroeck, 20 East 13th St.

DRESSMAKER. Thoroughly experienced; latest styles; by the day; $2. Miss Johnson, 309 East 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; tailor gowns, coats, reception toilets, &c. 70 West 50th St.

MRS. M. MARSHALL WOULD LIKE A FEW more customers by the day; work preferred at home; no refitting; McDowell system, 134 West 20th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an English visiting teacher; English, history, geography, literature, arithmetic, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials and references. G. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German girl, lately landed, as governess to grown-up children; speaks very good French; good pianist. C. L., care of Mrs. Fels, 136 East 48th St., ground floor.

GOVERNESS.—By resident governess to teach English; city or country. M. H., 500 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (or resident,) a permanent position. Governess, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a superior French nursery governess; thoroughly competent to take full charge of children; neat sewer; no English; city references. D., 221 West 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady of experience desires a position in housekeeping, care of children, or in any position a lady could fill; would go South; highest references. Mrs. Arnold, 56 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged Protestant working housekeeper or invalid nurse; city or country reference. Call, for two days, C. W., 301 West 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady recommends a thoroughly experienced housekeeper for a hotel or private family; exellent manager, needlewoman. Longford, Box 310 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable girl as working housekeeper for aged couple or widower; personal reference. 247 East 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; city references. Box 66, 596 Columbus Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in a small private family; good references. 201 East 53d St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By experienced lady's maid or as invalid's nurse; thoroughly trained; best city references. Call, from 10 to 4, 82 West 90th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—By a practicing masseuse; best references; wages, $25; country or traveling preferred. Anna Erickson, 214 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Canadian Protestant; dressmaking, hairdressing, and manicure; capable and trustworthy. M. Heathcote, 136 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to growing miss or lady; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds of sewing; city reference. B. B., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant as first-class seamstress; all kinds family sewing and dressmaking; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 117 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; understands her duties; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in all her duties; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By a trustworthy, active, middle-aged French, German, and English-speaking French Swiss Protestant of education, accustomed to travel, as competent maid to lady or children; only American family; best city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID.—Owing to death in family lady wishes situation for maid to elderly lady; nine years' references; would assist with chamberwork. Apply, Monday, before 12, Mrs. F., 55 East 65th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid or nurse; cuts and fits; no objection to light chamberwork; personal reference. M. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By respectable young French girl as maid and seamstress to grown children; first-class reference from last employer. M. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By young, refined American Protestant girl as children's maid or nurse; willing, obliging; best city references. E. C., care of MacDonald, 457 West 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; can sew on machines and do light chamberwork, &c.; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant young woman as maid; good dressmaker and seamstress; short time in the country; best references. A. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By English girl as maid to lady or nurse to lady's first baby; present employer can be seen. Call or write Sunday and Monday, 130 West 74th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Lauders, 500 West 34th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; speaks German; for grown children or young lady; good seamstress; city reference. Julienne, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid; best city references. 3 East 67th St.

MAID.—To wait on lady; willing and obliging. X. Z., 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; Mondays and Tuesdays; or any kind of work; good reference. O'Keefe, 339 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in a small family or where two are kept; the best of reference. C. M. L., 990 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl to do laundry work, and will assist with other work. T. V., 370 7th Av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do washing at home; best reference. 413 West 48th St., McKeever's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; city reference given. J. T., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class French laundress in private family. C. G., 154 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Cleans laces and curtains, 30 cents pair; references. White, 306 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 320 East 36th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, children's clothes; two years' best city reference. L. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly first-class laundress in every respect; wages, $25 per month; five years' references. Address, for two days, H., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a permanent situation for a first-class laundress; willing to take chamberwork last of week. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 73 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; is an excellent shirt-ironer; city or country, or will go out by the day in private family; city reference. P. 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Butler, 208 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSECLEANER.—By a young woman to go by the day as first-class laundress or housecleaner. Woods, 749 3d Av., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff hand; no objection to little chamberwork; good city reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress on fine clothes, or to do gentlemen's washing; best reference from private families. 212 East 76th St.; ring third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress, with best references, family washing, 75 cents per dozen, or by the week. Mrs. E. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, with eight years' city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 118 West 11th St., Monday, from 9 to 6.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; wages, $18 to $20. Call, Monday, present employer's, from 10 to 12, at 3 West 84th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable woman; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. K. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSEMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl to mind children and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. 290 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; understanding everything about baby or growing children; devoted in her duties; good seamstress; first-class family city references. Competent, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined North German girl who understands the care of children thoroughly, to growing children; can give instructions in the German language; city or country. F. K., 856 9th Av.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as infant's or invalid's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge or bring up on bottle; best city reference; city or country. 229 West 20th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a competent French Protestant; 26; speaks French, German, and English; as nurse or nursery governess to children from 3 to 7 years; in a Christian family; wages, $20; personal reference. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as experienced nurse for a young baby; or would take care of growing children; has best city reference. A. M., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse who can take entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; best city references; city or country. K., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's or child's nurse; best city references; five years in last place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 116 West 63d St., McCarty's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a first-class nurse; North German, from Hanover; to one or two children from three years on; teaches German; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant; takes entire charge of baby and brings up on the bottle; three years' reference. Call, Monday, 502 6th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's or child's nurse; best city reference; five years in last place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 116 West 63d St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person, just arrived, as nurse in a private family with grown-up children; five years' Paris reference. Mrs. Francfort, 640 6th Av.; ring bell twice.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl, as nurse for children; will take entire charge of infant; highest city references. 301 East 40th St. Coufrey.

NURSE.—By competent person; assist with upstairs work; long experience; best references. L. F., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an obliging French girl as nurse and help in chamberwork. A Cerez, 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By experienced children's nurse; good reference. Call, Monday, from 9 to 12 M., at 45 5th Av., present employer's.

NURSE or MAID.—By young French girl as nurse or maid. Write to present employer's, Elise De Eacretaz, 724 5th Av.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; eleven years' references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a girl as competent nurse in refined family; best reference. G., 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed; speaks no English; good city references. 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl; no English; will assist at chamberwork. 363 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl as parlormaid or waitress; can take a man's place; thoroughly understands her business; highest city references. N. T., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a girl as parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a superior young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to help with any other work; best references. Mrs. Carpenter, 1,594 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Welsh Protestant seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good reference. J. E., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—In a first-class private family; references. Miss N. Boggild, 881 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Would like more work by the day; can five best references. Miss Addie Davy, 354 East 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress in a small private family; would go to the country; best city references; wages, $20 to $22. J. J., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a private American family; can carve and make salads; best city reference. M. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in private family; can take butler's place; references from last employer. Lynch, 231 West 33d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; two years' personal reference. 426 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman now disengaged as first-class waitress or parlormaid; six years' city reference. N. C., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; Protestant; as waitress and chambermaid in a small family; city or country; good references. 477 3d Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wises to procure a situation for her first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 34 Park Av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Parisian French young lady as good seamstress, as lady's maid, or nursery governess. J. G., 228 East 75th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best personal reference. 64 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; good city references. M. O., 753 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish waitress; thoroughly competent; has the best city references. 257 West 32d St. Jacobson.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as experienced waitress; good reference. Call, from 10 until 2 o'clock. Anna, 135 West 20th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman. Present employer's, 172 West 58th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; understands her business; best city reference. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 1,564 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing; first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all branches; flannels, laces a specialty; large sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—A first-class laundress will take family washing home or go out by the day; best reference. Mrs. Rose, 225 East 35th St.

WASHING.—A well recommended woman would do family washing for the Winter or go out by the day. M. B., 325 East 36th St.

WASHING.—First-class French laundress takes work at home. Meylan, 236 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—A massage graduate returned from two years in Europe will continue to treat ladies at their residences. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work; experienced; moderate salary. Penman, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN WISHES place with strictly first-class people; none other need apply. Can be seen, Sunday, 43 West 66th St.; ring Perdue's bell.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or NURSING VALET.—By Swiss, 33; height, 6 feet, as butler or nursing valet to invalid; has just returned from Europe; speaks French, German, and a little English; best reference. Knecht, 217 West 31st St.

BUTLER or FIRST-CLASS SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced young Englishman; tall and good appearance; good valet; good city personal reference. H. D., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; good personal character; age, 32; single, active, and smart appearance; no single-handed places need apply. G. D., 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly competent man; strictly sober; first-class references; speaks languages. George, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; excellent city personal reference. P. D., 981 6th Av., care of Simpson.

BUTLER.—As single-handed butler, or as second man, by young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good New-York references. H. J., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; where parlormaid is kept; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references. P. M., 17 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, reliable man in private family; ten years' best city references; last lady can be seen. J. B., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; competent man; moderate wages; best Washington (D. C.) and city reference. V. D. M., 152 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, reliable man; aged 32; several years highest city recommendations; last employer will personally recommend him. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; three years' reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—Thorough; by an Englishman; with second man or parlormaid; good personal references; age, 34; height, 5 feet 10 inches; married. W. L., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman; speaks little English; in private family; first-class reference from Paris and last place, city. Caron, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young, intelligent Englishman; thoroughly competent in every detail; best of personal reference; willing and obliging. W., 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; best references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; two years in last place. T. G., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a responsible servant; will be disengaged Tuesday, Dec. 3; best city references; present employer can be seen; wages moderate. J. P., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—German; sober and willing; good houseworker; first-class cook; in private family; only best reference. W., 152 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class Englishman, where one or two in livery are kept. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; unquestionable city references. Chas. Gower, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or second man; first-class city reference. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent colored man, with best reference, in a private family. B., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced in every respect; long New-York references. Jones, Grant Av., East 164th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss; middle-aged; best city references. M. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man as first-class butler or butler and valet; first-class city reference. N. B., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman in small private family; excellent city references. Ed J., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss French; two years' good city reference; prefer country or another town. T. N., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or with parlormaid; good references from last employers; town or country. G. W., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; city reference. L., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchan; sober, honest, competent; first-class references. Lomet, 412 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—In private family; city or country; best city reference. D. B., 405 4th Av.; third floor.

BUTLER.—English; by a competent married man, understands his duties; can be well recommended. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; willing; best city recommendations. Louis, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged on account of the family not keeping house this Winter; the best of reference. K., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class personal city references of long duration. L. W., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef; go out by day for dinner parties or permanent in private family; first-class family city reference. G. L., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHEF—HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French chef and wife; in club, small hotel, or bachelor's apartments; in or out of city; highest references. D. E., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By a first-class French chef in a private family in Washington, D. C., for the Winter; first-class references from last employer. Capitol, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By a first-class French chef in a good private family; can furnish best references. J. P., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; has sixteen years' reference from his last employer, who will give a personal interview to any one requiring his services. W. P., 29 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' references from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F., 443 West 33d St., first floor.

COACHMAN.—By a colored man, who understands his business; long satisfactory references as to competency, sobriety, and honesty; always cheerful, willing, and obliging; careful, stylish four-in-hand, tandem, or any style; city or country. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN and HOUSEMAN.—Colored; several years' recommendations; thoroughly experienced; strictly temperate; willing, respectful; city or country; moderate expectations; skillful, careful driver. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway, Advertisement Office.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to get a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. R. M. M., 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; age, 29; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references from late employers; personal; good city driver. Jones, 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—Young; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging; industrious; moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Capable and reliable; honest and sober; careful driver; city or country; first-class reference from former employers. W. O., 671 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure situation for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. Call or address, present employer, J. H. Warren, 101 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; is a good, careful driver in all harness and has first-class papers; for city and country. T. H. W., 139 and 141 West 99th St., Riverside Stables.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 6 East 12th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 10 and 1, at 6 East 12th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; sober, honest, obliging; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer; can be seen; city or country. Kearney, 209 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady turning out horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, willing, respectful coachman. 582 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; married; age, 28; no family; excellent in every respect; can furnish best of recommendations. V. L., 19 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; strictly temperate; careful driver; knows city well. Edward Frewin, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; experienced city driver; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best references. 126 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; good city driver; temperate; first-class city reference. F., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend honest, neat man for furnace, sidewalk, &c., between 32d and 38th Sts., Lexington and 6th Avs. Employer, 10 West 35th St.

FURNACEMAN.—Will take care of furnaces, 45th to 52d St., between Madison and 6th Avs.; city reference. J. Kell, 923 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; one child, (age 11;) thoroughly practical in every branch, under glass and outside; capable of laying out grounds and taking entire charge of gentleman's place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands the business; hothouse, landscape, vegetables; A1 reference. Gardener, 40 East 43d St., flower store.

Grooms.

SECOND MAN.—By an American young man, 19 years of age, as second or useful man in private family; has no home; would be willing to accept any reasonable offer; best city reference from last employer. M. C., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—By young man; understands care of fine horses and harness; four years in last place; personal reference if required. French, 427 West 37th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Lady wishes to get a place for second man, whom she can thoroughly recommend; personal references. Box 1, 1,921 3d Av., advertising office.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent in his duties; can furnish excellent references. G. D., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; willing to make himself useful. Groom, 587 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede as second man or butler in a private family; best city references. G. A., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede as second man in a private family; good personal references from first-class families. Carl, 107 Lexington Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—A lady wishes more work for a competent Frenchman; can wait on table, care for gentleman's clothes, tend furnaces, or do any kind of work. M. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; understands waiting on table; carriage footman; also willing and obliging; three years' personal city references. Henry, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; sober, honest, obliging; in private family; understands furnace and all work; city references. A. Otis, 213 East 36th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Age, 27; experienced in the care of silver, furnace, windows, gentlemen's clothes; neat; industrious; four years' city references. W., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, (25,) keeps gentleman's place in first-class order; can drive, milk, attend furnace; willing and obliging. A., 329 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man in private family; Swede; understands waiting; best city reference. H. B., 95 Amsterdam Av.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent and steady; good city references. F. R., 162 West 32d St.

USEFUL MAN.—In a private family in city; best references; a good home more an object than salary. Home, 243 West 125th St.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—In private family; six years' city personal reference from last place. M. R., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or ATTENDANT TO INVALID.—By young man; experienced, kind, and reliable; highest city references; also from last employer. Rayfield, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By German; a good nurse; understands massage, frotteur, cold water cure; as valet or to take care of invalid gentleman; best reference. H., 152 6th Av.

VALET or ATTENDANT TO INVALID.—Experienced; highest city reference. C. D., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an experienced Englishman for a few hours each day; highly recommended. V. B., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—Valet visiting gentleman in the vicinity of Waldorf Hotel would look after one or two others. Valet, 165 East 33d St.

VALET.—By young Englishman to one or more gentlemen; excellent city references. Ed J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By an Englishman to travel or otherwise; well recommeded. V., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a colored man as waiter in private family; personal city reference from last employer; willing and obliging. C. W., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT ON INVALID or ELDERLY Gentleman. By capable, reliable American; strictly temperate; willing; experience; reference; moderate terms. Earnest, Box 191 Times.

ATTENDANT and MASSEUR. Would wait on gentleman mornings for small consideration. Henry, 102 West 40th St.

CARETAKERS. By a married couple, care of a gentleman's place; four years' good references. D. J., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By Frenchman; makes party dinners; highest reference; write, please. Grivot, 206 West 27th St.

COOK.—First-class; equal to a chef; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families. H., 326 West 26th St.

JANITOR and USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of steam and hot air furnace, pumps, and handy with tools. C. B. C., 152 6th Av.

STEWARD.—By capable and experienced man as steward or clerk. J. H., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

MANUAL TRAINING IN INSTITUTION OR Orphanage School.—Male teacher desires engagement; can teach shoemaking, mattress and mat making, hammock knitting, barber, and assist in manual training; has written and personal references from institutions where he has been engaged. Training, care 325 Bleecker St.

MAN AND WIFE (FRENCH) TO DO HOUSEwork; city or country; best reference. 319 West 104th St.

TAKE CARE OF FURNACE OR ANY OTHER kind of work in private house; by the month or hour; sober; willing and obliging; best of references. 46 East 29th St.

The Trades.

CARPENTER.—Wishes job at his trade or at something else; wages no object if permanent. Carpenter, 122 East 88th St.

CARPENTER.—Good all-around mechanic wishes steady position; hotel, store, or estate; best references. C. S., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

French Advertisements.

BONNE.—Une jeune fille Suisse Francaise recemment arrivé, demande place dans famille privée pour garder les infants. S'addresser ou ecrire a Louise Bovey, care of Jacquot, 251 West 30th St.

JEUNE HOMME A TOUT FAIRE.—Un jeune homme, Suisse Francaise, parlant un peu l'Anglais, demande place pour soigner les chevaux et se rendre utile; bonnes references. S. M., 138 West 26th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Correspondent; young man; Catholic; stenographer and typewriter; able to correspond in German. B. N., Box 115 Times.

THE "SHORT AD" PAGE.

Promised to be Punctual.

"The Lounger" in The Critic.

A lady of my acquaintance, living in the upper part of this city, wanted a cook who would go home at night, and put an advertisement in the paper seting forth her needs. Among the applicants was a negro woman of huge proportions. The lady looked at the negress and thought of her little kitchen. She did not want to state the real reason, for fear of giving offense, so she said, "I'm afraid that you would not get here in time in the morning, you live so far down town." "Don't you feah about dat, honey," said the negress, "it won't take me no time to come up on my bike!" The lady was too dumfounded to say much, but she declined to take her on the ground that there was no place in her flat to store the wheel. She regrets now that she did not ask this wheelwoman whether she wore bloomers or knickerbockers.

His First Trousers.

From The Philadelphia Call.

There is an old and true saying to the effect that a little boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough. That this and similar truisms do not exaggerate the degree of love entertained by youth for its first wee trouserlets was well evidenced by the remark of a Franklinville youngster who had recently attained to the dignity of "real pants." After exhibiting them to a large circle of envying acquaintances and friends, he returned to his fond mamma with the question: "Say, ma, do angels wear 'em?" He was gently assured that tradition and Biblical history bore out no such wild supposition. "Oh, well," Freddie replied, brightening up after a resulting fit of abstraction, "I guess we don't all have to go to heaven, do we?"

Of One Mind.

From The Yonkers Gazette.

Tourist—You certainly have a very picturesque country here.

Farmer—That's jist what they all say.

Tourist—A teeming soil, no doubt?

Farmer—Teaming? Yaas, but say! the rocks is so impartinent that it takes a good ox team to work it.

Not Difficult.

From The Philadelphia American.

High-Priced Doctor—You are now convalescent, and all you need is exercise. You should walk ten to fifteen miles a day, Sir; but your walking should have an object.

Patient—All right, doctor. I'll travel around trying to borrow money to pay your bill.

Alarmed for His Safety.

From Harlem Life.

The Professor's Wife—The Professor is in the laboratory conducting some chemical experiments. The Professor expects to go down to posterity—(From the laboratory.) Br-r-r-r. Bang!

The Visitor—I hope the Professor hasn't gone.

An Unsolved Mystery.

From The Philadelphia American.

"Well," said Yuss, "I've taken a powder for my headache, a pellet for my liver, and a capsule for my gouty foot. Now, what puzzles me is, how do the things know the right place to go after they get inside?"

The Mystery.

From The Detroit Tribune.

They are married now. Of course they'll love
Each other evermore.
But why comes he at the time of night
That he used to go before?

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Active in the Prominent Industrials.

RAILWAY ISSUES QUIET AND FIRM

Prices Only Slightly Changed—London Settlement Satisfactorily Adjusted—Paris Uneasy—Trading in American Mines.

MONDAY—A. M.

There was little done in the stock market last week outside of the industrials, and, while these were at one time heavy, they recovered most of their decline as the result of the closing of short contracts toward the end of the week. The railway list was disposed to strength, and made its best prices on Friday. The Burlington statement for October, issued on that day, however, was not so satisfactory as had been hoped for, and it started a selling movement on the Grangers which practically wiped out all the early improvement. St. Paul's large traffic returns held that stock more firmly than the others, and it closed more than a point higher than a week ago. The general list, notably those stocks with an international market, was firm on the improvement in the London speculative situation, the usual fortnightly settlement having been accomplished without marked embarrassment. The Paris monthly settlement, which will begin to-day, is looked forward to with considerable anxiety, reports from that city indicating possible failures of important dealers. The uneasiness caused some selling of the international stocks on this market on Friday and Saturday, and it resulted in leaving prices about where they were a week ago.

So far as the local situation is concerned, the outlook is by no means discouraging. The unsatisfactory returns of earnings made by some of the grain-carrying roads are well understood to be the result of the holding back of crops from the market by farmers and others who are not willing to accept prevailing low prices for the products. The grain will have to be moved some time, and will eventually show in the earnings of the roads. There has been a reaction in general business, but bank clearings show that trade is better than in 1894 and in 1893, although not quite up to 1892. The outward movement of gold during the week amounted to about one-half of what had been expected. This was due to a better supply of commodity bills as well as to the placing abroad of about $1,000,000 of bonds of the Georgia Central, the exchange against the latter being sold in this market on Friday. Exchange rates, however, continue uncomfortably near the gold shipping point. The meeting of Congress has in the past been regarded with apprehension in Wall Street, but this year it is welcomed as an event favoring higher prices. It is felt that, while legislation looking to the final adjustment of the currency difficulties may not be secured, important steps will be taken in that direction. Furthermore, thanks to the President's well-defined tariff creed, no uneasiness is shown over the possibility of legislation disturbing to the industries of the country.

An incident of the week has been a revival of active trading in the mining stocks, which have long been dormant in the unlisted department of the Exchange. So far as known, there has been absolutely no change in the condition of the properties represented on the Exchange; in fact, in many cases the stocks dealt in represent properties which have been idle for years, if is excepted the doing of the annual development work necessary to prevent forfeiture. Some of these "mines" may be good, and only additional capital may be required to prove it, but the proof should be forthcoming before the facilities of the Stock Exchange are permitted to be used to foist worthless properties upon a public carried away by the prevailing gold-mining craze. That the development of the mining business in Colorado and other Western States has been great in the past year is not questioned, but mining is capable of being conducted on business principles, and can only suffer from speculative booming. The development of Colorado is well reflected in the improved earnings of the railways of that State, notably so in the case of the Denver and Rio Grande. That company is now entirely free from debt, and has a sufficient surplus to justify the resumption of dividends on its preferred stock. The Directors are to consider the matter at their meeting this week.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 1, '94.
American Cotton Oil	18¾	18⅜	27½
American Cotton Oil pf	68	67½	71¾
*American Sugar Ref	102½	97¼	85½
*American Sugar Ref. pf	99	96⅛	92
American Tobacco	83⅛	78⅛	92
American Tobacco pf	100	99¾	108
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd	17⅞	16⅝	..
*At., T. & S. F. pf., wh is	27⅛	26	..
Atchison & Pacific	¾	⅝	..
Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	67½
Canada Southern	55½	55	50⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	18⅛	17¾
Chicago Gas	63⅞	60½	69⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	107⅞	105⅞	98
Chicago & Northw'n pf	151	150	..
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	86¼	84¼	69¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41½	40½	38
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	76	74⅝	59
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pf	127¼	127	116½
Chic., Rock Island & P	76⅛	74⅞	61⅞
Clev., Lor. & Wheel pf	61	59¾	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	4½	4	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	30	26
Col. & Hocking Coal	3	3	5¾
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol	19⅝	16¾	17
Con. Gas Co	148¾	147½	126¼
Del. & Hudson	128¾	†127	125⅞
Del., Lack. & W	167½	166	160¾
Den. & R. G	14½	14¼	..
Den. & R. G. pf	48⅛	45	34
D. & C. F., all in. pd	19⅝	18⅛	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A	5⅝	5⅝	..
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	96	95	99
Evans. & T. H. pf	45	45	..
Flint & P. M	16⅜	16⅜	..
General Electric	31½	30⅛	34¾
Green Bay & Win. T. R	¼	¼	3½
Ill. Central	99½	99	91
Ill. Steel Co	76⅞	76¾	..
Iowa Central	10	10	7
Iowa Central pf	35	34	24
Kingston & Pem	3	3	..
Laclede Gas	23	22⅜	22½
Laclede Gas pf	85	†79	80
L. E. & Western	22⅛	22	16½
L. E. & West. pf	73½	73	70
Lake Shore	152	149⅞	135
Long Island	83	83	85½
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd	17	15⅜	..
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	52½	54⅝
L., N. A. & C. pf	27	26⅝	..
Manhattan Con	101⅜	99½	105⅛
*Met. Traction	110⅜	108	..
Mexican Central	11	11	..
Michigan Central	102½	101¼	97⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	23	22½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84	84	..
Minnesota Iron	69	69	..
Missouri Pacific	30¾	29	27½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	13⅛	13⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	30⅞	29⅛	22¾
Mobile & Ohio	20½	20	18
*National Lead Company	31	30	39
*Nat. Lead Company pf	91⅛	90⅛	85
National Starch	5⅜	5½	6
National Linseed Oil	23	23	20¼
New-Jersey Central	108¼	107	93½
New-York Central	100⅞	100¼	98⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd	13⅝	12⅞	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. pf., 3d in pd	23½	23½	..
N. Y., S. & W	11	10⅛	15¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf	32⅝	31⅝	42
Norfolk & Western	3	3	7
Norfolk & Western pf	11	11	..
North American	5	4¾	4⅛
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4	4¼
Northern Pacific pf	15⅝	15⅜	18¼
Ontario & Western	16	15⅜	15½
Oregon Improvement	4½	4½	10
Pacific Mail	31	30⅝	22⅜
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	4½	4½	3⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅜	9⅞	16⅜
Postal Telegraph & C	82	82	..
P., C., C. & St. L	17½	17½	15½
Rio Grande W	17	17	..
Rio Grande W. pf	43	41	..
St. L. S. W	6	6	4⅝
St. L. S. W. pf	12⅜	12⅛	9¼
St. P. & Omaha	42⅝	41½	32¾
St. P. & Omaha pf	123½	122¼	110
Silver bullion certificates	67⅞	67¼	..
Southern Pacific	22⅛	21⅝	18⅝
Southern Railway	11	9⅞	11⅝
Southern Railway pf	34⅞	33¼	36⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	34⅛	32	15
Texas Pacific	9	8½	9⅝
Tol., A. A. & N. M	⅛	⅛	3
Union Pacific	9⅞	8⅞	11¾
U. S. Cordage, t. r	7	6⅞	..
*U. S. Leather	11	10⅞	..
*U. S. Leather pf	66¼	61⅞	59⅞
U. S. Rubber	36½	35	41⅞
U. S. Rubber pf	94	92½	95⅝
Wabash	7½	7½	6¼
Wabash pf	19⅝	18⅞	14
*West. Union Beef	8	8	..
West. Union Tel	88⅜	86⅝	87
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	13½	12½
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf	42¼	41½	42¾
Wisconsin Central	5	4⅞	4½

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $981,650. The banks now hold $18,613,300 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,682,800, a decrease in specie of $133,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,944,200, a decrease in deposits of $4,382,600, and an increase in circulation of $5,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 30, '95.	Nov. 23, '95.	Dec. 1, '94.
Loans	$490,028,800	$492,711,600	$499,460,100
Specie	66,151,500	66,284,600	76,527,600
Legal tenders	82,658,800	84,603,000	120,652,100
Net depo's	520,788,000	525,170,600	579,835,600
Circulation	13,961,900	13,956,300	11,164,000

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Nov. 30, '95.	Nov. 23, '95.	Dec. 1, '94.
Specie	$66,151,500	$66,248,600	$76,527,600
Legal tenders	82,658,800	84,603,000	120,652,100
Total reserve	$148,810,300	$150,887,600	$197,179,700
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	130,197,000	131,292,650	144,958,900
Excess res's've above legal require't's	$18,613,300	$19,594,950	$52,220,800

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$18,613,300	1890	$382,850
1894	52,220,800	1889	1,891,850
1893	76,096,900	1888	10,076,550
1892	6,493,750	1887	5,846,725
1891	14,882,350	1886	6,165,950

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was without special change. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., the average being about 2 per cent. Time money was not in urgent demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in limited demand, and the supply was only fair. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills, and prime four months' single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months', and 5@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £11,065,258 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 57.59, became 59.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,250,000f in gold and 3,225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull, firm, and without special feature. Gold to the amount of $3,057,538 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago 75c premium. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $25,118,064, and the exports for the same period, $83,737,150. The net exports, therefore, have been $58,619,086. The net exports to date in 1894 were $60,116,793; in 1893, $8,604,053, and in 1892, $53,442,265.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref	2⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	1¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf	1½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	1⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1⅞
Illinois Central	2⅝
Long Island Traction, all in. pd	2
Michigan Central	1
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	3½
Mobile & Ohio	1
Norfolk & Western pf	1
Northern Pacific pf	1¾
Rio Grande Western pf	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
United States Rubber pf	1¼

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	2½
Col., Hock. V. & T	2⅝
Ed. Electric Ill. of N. Y	2¼
Laclede Gas pf	3½
Metropolitan Traction	1⅛
United States Leather pf	2⅝

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd	1
Atch., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d cn	2
Colorado Midland con., t. r	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1½
Int. & Great Northern 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio gen	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Omaha & St. L. 1st	2
Oregon Improvement 1st	3
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1⅛
Virginia Midland gen	1

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen	1
Reading gen. 4s, t. r	1¼
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r	1¼
Western New-York & Pennsylvania 1st	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r	2½

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Nov. 28, 1895	£42,605,331	......
Nov. 29, 1894	34,955,880	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Nov. 28, 1895	78,269,032	49,411,842
Nov. 29, 1894	79,395,326	49,496,288
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Nov. 28, 1895	32,624,901	13,325,664
Nov. 29, 1894	38,702,250	12,900,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Nov. 28, 1895	23,436,000	12,902,000
Nov. 29, 1894	8,004,000	10,200,000
SPAIN.		
Nov. 28, 1895	8,004,000	10,820,000
Nov. 29, 1894	8,004,000	12,200,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Nov. 28, 1895	4,019,000	6,820,000
Nov. 29, 1894	4,079,000	6,818,000
BELGIUM.		
Nov. 28, 1895	2,752,000	1,376,000
Nov. 29, 1894	3,368,333	1,681,667
Total last week	£191,710,264	£94,655,506
Corresponding week in 1894	183,315,213	98,141,667
Week ending Nov. 21	189,832,613	94,361,989
Corresponding week last year	182,323,799	97,949,333

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	$514,265,522
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,916,657
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 16	652,497,933
Balances for week ending Nov. 16	40,445,299
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 9	586,307,868
*Balances for week ending Nov. 9	33,193,701
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2	657,284,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2	38,507,020
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26	641,624,009
Balances for week ending Oct. 26	40,172,454

*For five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,335,143
Corresponding week 1894	6,233,975
Since Jan. 1, 1895	480,547,849
Corresponding period 1894	399,780,234
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,420,408
Corresponding week 1894	6,630,204
Since Jan. 1, 1895	311,289,325
Corresponding period 1894	328,004,060
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$35,870
Corresponding week 1894	993,208
Since Jan. 1, 1895	26,818,287
Corresponding period 1894	17,974,420
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$3,894,838
Corresponding week 1894	654,330
Since Jan. 1, 1895	120,255,300
Corresponding period 1894	116,742,437

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The local security market continued inactive, but steady. There were few changes in quotations. Albany County and Merchants' Bank stocks are higher. Albany Railway 5s are ½ per cent. higher for the bid price, with no bonds offering for sale. Municipal Gas stock was offered at a concession, but recovered the loss and closed at the same price as last week. Union Railway of New-York 5s are offered at a concession of ½ per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	101½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Celluloid Company	65½	68½
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	40
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
†New-York Air Brake Company	7	8
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	112½
Steinway Electric R. R. stock	48	..
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	..	106
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	102½	103½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 30.—The local stock market for the week ruled quiet and firm. The bank stock list shared in the general inactivity, and but few transactions took place. American National sold at 44, and some sales of Commercial National were made at 48. It will be remembered that in June last a large amount of the stock of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company changed hands at $90 per share. At that time the greater part of the stock was sold. The Treasurer of the company, in a circular letter to the minority stockholders, dated Nov. 27, 1895, states that those who so desire may deliver their stock to the agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at Providence, on or before Dec. 21 and receive therefor $100 per share.

American Screw Company stock is in better demand; a small lot was offered at 220. Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company stock was steady, with 87 bid for the common and 96 for the preferred. The insurance stocks continued firm; there was some inquiry for Providence Washington, with sales reported at 50. The illuminating stocks show little change; Narragansett Electric Light sold at 84¼, and Providence Gas continued at 85 bid, with some stock offered from 86 to 87.

The local money market was firm, with commercial paper quoted at 5@6 per cent. Call loans between banks were made at 3 per cent. and cotton loans at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	43	44½
Atlantic	33	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	59½	..
Commercial	47¼	48¼
Eagle	54¼	55½
Fifth	45	48
First	111½	..
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54¾	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	139	..
Merchants'	63	64
Mechanics'	..	54
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	44¼	..
Old	113	..
Providence	762	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	125
Third	..	82
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	56	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	160	..
Pacific	67	..
Slater	160	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	264½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	187½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	137½
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	125½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	212½	220
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	82	..
Gorham Mfg. pf	115	118½
Nicholson File	58	..
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf	103	104
Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39¾	..
Rhode Island Perkins H-S	87	88
R. I. Perkins H-S pf	96	..
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	..	50
Merchants'	50½	..
Providence of Washington	49¾	50½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	83½	84
Providence Gas	85	87
Pawtucket Gas	79	82
Providence Telephone	95¾	..
R. I. Electric Protect	120	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	62½	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—Moderately active dealings and a firm tone have characterized the market during the past week, and still the net results have been unsatisfactory. Traders here are more or less interested in Wall Street stocks and grain, and very frequently our local securities are unduly influenced by the tone of outside markets, especially if that tone be one of depression. The Westinghouse group of stocks has ruled steady to strong, and private sales of Air Brake have been made above 150. Natural Gas shares are also higher, but the tractions, in which the hopes of the largest number of traders centre, have continued rather heavy. If brokers express their real opinions, a much better market will be the feature during the remainder of the year, as they all talk bullish on values. Pittsburg bank exchanges this month were the largest for any November in the history of the Clearing House, indicating that the volume of general business is being well maintained, notwithstanding the hesitation displayed in the iron trade. Money is steady at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	16⅝	16¾
Central Traction	..	26⅞
Pleasant Valley	..	21
Pitts. & Birmingham	16⅞	17
Duquesne Traction	34⅜	34⅝
Pitts., Alleg. & Manchester	39	39¾
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf	34½	35
U. S. & Signal	15	15¼

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was 1 per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¾ per cent. The exports from the United States have accentuated the plethora of gold here. Silver was steady. The settlement at the Stock Exchange showed a great reduction in speculative accounts. There was a more hopeful outlook, though assisted accounts that required to be realized as occasion offered impeded the market. Consols showed an advance of ⅛. American railroad securities were better, but the gold exports checked business. The following advances were made: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3; Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Illinois Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, each 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, Central Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande common, 1¼; Northern Pacific, 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary, and St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each ¾, and Union Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Norfolk and Western, each ½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

RETURNS TO HIS OLD FAITH

LE PERE BOULAND REJOINS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Made an Episcopalian Seven Years Ago—Held High Offices in the Church of His First Choice.

Léon Bouland, ecclesiastic, has recanted and again professed the Roman Catholic religion.

Le Père Bouland was received into the Protestant Episcopal Church June 17, 1888, at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, and the ceremony of his conversion from the faith of Rome was in the presence of the Rev. C. F. C. Niel of Philadelphia and the Revs. O. B. Keith and G. H. McD. Bottome.

His return to his native faith was ceremoniously declared on Saturday in the chapel of St. Francis Xavier's College. M. Bouland's case had been referred to the Very Rev. William Pardow, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, by Mgr. Satolli, and at the chapel M. Bouland was received by Father Pardow and Father Clark. Four students of the college heard M. Bouland's confession and retraction of heresy and profession of faith made with solemnity, and witnessed the document of recantation.

The ceremony did not receive M. Bouland back into the Church as a priest. He cannot exercise sacerdotal functions without receiving permission from the Bishop of a diocese, and may go into retreat before his future is decided on by him or for him. He had recently been a professor in the French-American College at Springfield, Mass., and editor of the Citoyen Franco-Américain.

Speaking of his return to Catholicism, M. Bouland says that he believed in the doctrines of the Roman Church until that of the infallibility of the Pope was promulgated. During his seven years of Protestantism he never lost his affection for his native faith, and recently his act of recantation appeared to him as rash and unreasonable, and he sought admission to the fold again. His retraction of the letter he wrote to Pope Leo XIII., April 12, 1888, was naturally part of his new departure in religion, while he has by letter to Bishop Potter fully acknowledged his kindness and interest.

His rash act of seven years ago he ascribes to the teachings of Dr. Döllinger and Père Hyacinthe. While he has great respect for American Protestants, he is in full accord with the Catholic Church and believes that the dogma of infallibility is necessary to its peace and the solution of all religious questions. His secession in 1888, he added, was a mistake of the head and not of the heart.

The former priest was a scholar and noted as a man of the world in both ecclesiastical and polite circles. He was honored in many minor distinctions, and was Honorary Private Chamberlain of Pope Leo XIII., Honorary Canon of St. Michael Archangels of Rome and of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims, France; Commander of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, member of the Académie des Arcades, and President General of the Society for the Collection of Peter's Pence in North America. His education was supervised by Cardinal Lavigerie.

M. Bouland held advanced politico-religious views, and was intimate with the French statesmen, Grévy and Ferry. He was learned in viticulture, and on coming to America he established a vineyard in South Carolina.

MANY CHANCES FOR MISSION WORK

Protestant Episcopal Committee Tells of the Field and Calls for Aid.

A special committee appointed by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, consisting of Bishop Alexander C. Garrett of Northern Texas, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, this city, and Elihu Chauncey, also of this city, has issued an appeal to the Church throughout the country in behalf of missions at home and abroad, which says:

The creation of three new missionary jurisdictions, the election of a Missionary Bishop for Alaska, the consent given to the organization of five new dioceses in the domestic field, and the recommendation that a much larger sum should be given to work among the negroes than at any previous period, all go to show how thoroughly the late General Convention recognized the mission of the Church to the Nation, and the duties and privileges involved therein.

The late persecutions in China demand fresh efforts and fresh sacrifices. The religion of the Crucified must not shrink in the person of His followers from additional manifestations of faith and patience in this hour of rebuke and sorrow. The victorious Japanese afford new facilities of travel to all missionaries and receive with cordial welcome the bearers of our new message of peace and good will. An open door in Africa invites new missionaries, not only to take the place of the lamented and revered Mrs. Brierly, but to occupy fresh fields now easy of access. The report of the Bishop of Haiti presents forcibly the claims of that interesting island upon our sympathy and aid.

It now becomes the duty of the Board of Managers, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the Church's missionary work, both new and old, to urge upon our parishes the imperative need of larger offerings for the accomplishment of this larger work. We earnestly call upon all congregations, large and small, to take offerings for domestic missions early in the Advent season, and for foreign missions early in the Epiphany season.

The Board of Managers has extended the appropriation from December, 1895, to March 1, 1896, for the reason that it cannot proceed further until the Church, by contributions, shall have made it possible to extend the appropriations to the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 1, 1896.

Stole a Carpet off the Floor.

George Winters, an upholsterer, of 253 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Joseph Ryan, an awning maker, of 458 West Twenty-eighth Street, were committed by Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged they entered the hallway of Charles Hamburg's premises, at 236 East Twenty-first Street, rolled up the carpet, valued at $25, and carried it away. Ryan had a new steel jimmy under his coat.

Winters declared he didn't know Ryan, and was just helping him shoulder the roll.

Roundsman Goodwin Remanded.

Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the Thirtieth Precinct, who is charged with having appeared in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House while intoxicated Thursday evening last, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Harlem Police Court yesterday, and remanded in $100 bail for examination this morning.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:06 | Sun sets...4:33 | Moon rises....

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:21	7:52	1:04	1:45
Governors Island	7:48	8:10	1:41	2:24
Hell Gate	9:41	10:03	3:09	3:52

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Abendana	Hull	Nov. 17
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Nov. 25
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Nov. 27
City of Augusta	Savannah	Nov. 27
Furnessia	Glasgow	Nov. 22
Nomadic	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Seneca	Havana	Nov. 28
TUESDAY, DEC. 3.		
Ailsa	Kingston	Nov. 28
Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 30
Colombia	Colon	Nov. 26
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 28
Finance	Colon	Nov. 26
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 27
Mobile	London	Nov. 21
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 23
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.		
Andes	Navassa	Nov. 29
City of Washington	Havana	Nov. 30
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 1
Manhanset	Rotterdam	Nov. 22
Picqua	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Spree	Bremen	Nov. 26
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 27
THURSDAY, DEC. 5.		
Ludgate Hill	London	Nov. 21
Stuttgart	Bremen	Nov. 23
Virginia	Havre	Nov. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Europe	Dec. 2	London	15 Whit'll St.
Zaandam	Dec. 2	Amestr'm	39 Broadway.
Seminole	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tauric	Dec. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Dec. 3	Brazil	118 Br'dway.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Saginaw	Dec. 3	Cape Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Dec. 3	Mont'video	19 Whit'll St.
El Monte	Dec. 3	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 4	South'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Island	Dec. 4	Christ'nia	28 State St.
Antilla	Dec. 4	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Tjomo	Dec. 4	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Comanche	Dec. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Albert Dumois	Dec. 4	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Seguranca	Dec. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alamo	Dec. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Exeter City	Dec. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Pomeranian	Dec. 5	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Nov. 5	P't au P'ce	24 State St.
Alfred Dumois	Dec. 5	Bermuda	15 Whit'll St.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Dec. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Buffalo	Dec. 7	Hull	21-22 State St.
Normandie	Dec. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
California	Dec. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Marsala	Dec. 7	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Bellarden	Dec. 7	Pern'buco	19 Whit'll St.
Ailsa	Dec. 7	Kingston	24 State St.
Knick'rbocker	Dec. 7	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lucania	Dec. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Dec. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Kaiser W. II.	Dec. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	Dec. 7	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Prins W'm IV.	Dec. 7	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Werkendam	Dec. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 7	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Maskelyne	Dec. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jev'ns.
Seneca	Dec. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Nomadic	Dec. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	Dec. 10	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Panama	Dec. 10	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Spree	Dec. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Dec. 10	Copenh'g'n	37 Broadway.
Mohican	Dec. 10	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	Dec. 10	Pu'to Rico	130 Pearl St.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Colombia	Dec. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Britannic	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 11	Southp'ton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Dec. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Kilmore	Dec. 11	Vera Cruz	80 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	Dec. 11	Matanzas	

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Dec. 1.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Deloncle, Havre Nov. 23, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 10:11 A. M.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Dexter, Pisagua Oct. 8, via St. Lucia Nov. 22, with mdse to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Adria, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Annatto Bay Nov. 20, via Black River 22d, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Lentz, Hamburg Nov. 14, via Havre, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 P. M. Nov. 30.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Palermo Oct. 26, via Gibraltar Nov. 15, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Foscolia, (Br.,) Fuller, Philadelphia Nov. 30, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Welbust, Bermuda Nov. 28, with bulbs and passengers to Dunham & Moore—vessel to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Norw.,) Bang, Port Limon 8 ds, with fruit and 1 passenger to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Otranto, from Antwerp, passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:16 P. M.

SS Paris, from Newport News.

Bark Nellie Smith, Thomas, Moville Nov. 12, with lumber to order—vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Ormesby, for Wilmington, N. C.; New-York, for Newport News; Kansas City, for Bristol.

Notice to Mariners.

Bush Bluff Light Vessel, Virginia.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Dec. 10, 1895, the lighthouse steamer Holly, moored as a light vessel off Bush Bluff Shoal, east side of the Elizabeth River, will be withdrawn from the station and replaced by the schooner Drift. The Drift shows two fixed white lens-lantern lights, one at each masthead, and each 57 feet above the sea. She is without topmast and jibbooom, and her spars are black. Her hull is red and marked in large white letters on each side "Relief Bush Bluff." During thick or foggy weather a bell will be rung by hand. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 84, No. 441, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 58.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVENUE,

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after December 1st, 1895:

Batopilas Mining Company.
Beech Creek Equipment Trust.
Genesee & Wyoming Valley R. R. Co.
Niagara Falls & Lewiston Railroad Co.
DECEMBER 8TH.
New-York Recorder Company.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
26 Cortlandt Street, New-York.
Coupons due December 1st on the following bonds will be paid on presentation at this office:
Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R.,
Passaic & New-York R. R.,
Paterson Extension R. R.,
Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R., 2d mortgage.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE CITY,
Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day, a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on Dec. 2, 1895, to the stockholders of record, at the close of business Nov. 13, 1895.
JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
Coupon No. 9, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.

CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY CO., (COLUMBUS, OHIO.)
Coupon No. 5 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this company, due Dec. 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., New-York City, or E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
E. K. STEWART, Vict Pres. & Treasurer.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupon No. 12, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895. 24 Exchange Place.

Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1895.
The coupons due Dec. 1, 1895, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	29404	36678	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	36858	47077
487	3405	9332	15159	29935	37512	47064
507	3553	9432	15454	30092	37703	47089
559	3639	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48138
600	4172	10074	15989	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30684	37983	48447
646	4323	10162	16085	30931	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31137	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16169	31165	38969	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48909
897	4739	10601	16329	31185	39057	49156
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1058	5022	10873	16519	31299	39568	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31435	39788	49282
1183	5075	11060	16657	31499	41644	49375
1205	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5323	11183	16726	31865	41838	49826
1302	5646	11210	17065	32308	42208	49938
1353	5767	11347	17110	32362	42531	49974
1411	5905	11358	17111	32606	42587	50055
1428	5911	11499	17246	32745	42605	50179
1434	5942	11562	17315	33112	43233	50185
1541	6034	11692	17785	33133	43288	50904
1616	6211	12058	17825	33553	43304	50945
1630	6533	12165	17840	33567	43372	51350
1635	6730	12172	18058	33611	43533	51353
1714	6793	12248	18311	33662	43620	51417
1812	6924	12399	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7036	12455	18542	34427	44038	51785
2082	7055	12748	18686	34440	44095	51814
2364	7215	12792	18801	34446	44118	51860
2367	7269	13174	19383	34622	44155	51879
2396	7353	13520	20015	34637	44595	52110
2625	7419	13658	20350	34794	44730	52134
2636	7439	13667	20512	35034	44758	52237
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44899	52421
2786	7655	14033	20603	35322	45069	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52668
2820	7745	14100	20944	35386	45173	52681
2934	8191	14251	21306	35472	45293	52936
2954	8226	14289	21433	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28783	35663	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3205	8536	14712	29077	36389	46625	53271
3236	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53371
3301	9035	14843	29359			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEO. P. ROBBINS, with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

UNION PACIFIC

Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES,** will be cashed at the **MERCANTILE** TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

Dividends.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 2D, 1895:

Anderson, Ind., Street Improvement 6s.
Allen County, Ind., County 5s.
American Cotton Oil Co. Dividend 3 per cent. Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Quarterly Div. 1¾ per cent.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne R. R. First Mortgage 7s.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Municipal Bonds.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Logansport, Ind., L. C. & S. W. R. R. Funding 5s, Principal and Interest.
Marion County, Ind., County 4½s.
Montpelier, Ind., Town Improvement Bonds.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series F; Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
Pueblo, Col., Bridge 6s, Levee 6s, Sewer 6s.
West La Fayette, Ind., Water Works Co. Mortgage 6s.

December 5th.
Cass County, Ind., Ditch 6s.
December 7th.
Blackford County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, Principal and Interest.
December 16th.
Whitley County, Ind., Court House 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF **N. W. Harris & Co., 15 Wall St., N.Y. City.**

DECEMBER 1ST.
Boone, Iowa, Water Works.
Clark County, Wash., Refunding and Funding.
Creston, Iowa, Independent School District.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education, School Building.
Galveston City, Tex.
Guthrie Centre, Iowa, Water Works.
Jefferson, Iowa, Water Works.
Knox County, Neb., School District No. 28.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding Series, 1893.
New Whatcom, Wash., General Municipal.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
North Yakima, Wash., School District No. 7.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Iowa, Electric Light.
Park Rapids, Minn., Water Works.
Stevens County, Wash., Funding.
Wilmette, Ill., School Refunding and School Building.
Winnetka, Ill., Refunding.
DECEMBER 2D.
Groton, S. Dak., Water Works.
DECEMBER 6TH.
White Co., Ind., Court House.
DECEMBER 10TH.
Spring Valley, Ill., School District No. 3.
DECEMBER 15TH.
South Seattle, Wash., School District No. 99.
DECEMBER 17TH.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 3.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1895:

Alliance Water Co.
Boonton Water Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. 1st and 2d Mtge.
Columbia Gas Light Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New-Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Chillicothe, Ohio, Refunding 4½ per cent. Coupons.
Dover Water Co.
Duluth & Manitoba R. R., No. Dakota Division.
Evansville City School Bonds.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Galena, Ill., Water Co.
Greenbush Water Works Co.
Greenville Water & Electric Light Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Johnstown City Water Bonds.
Kearney City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust "G."
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New-Philadelphia Water Co.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co. 5 per cent. General Mortgage.
Oregon Improvement Co. 6 per cent.
Paducah Gas Light Co.
People's Street R'y, Scranton, Gen'l Mtge.
Randolph Coke & Coal Co.
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Car Trust.
Sharon Railway Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
DECEMBER 16TH, 1895.
St. Joseph Water Co.
DECEMBER 22D, 1895.
Brock Veneered Lumber Co.

AUGUSTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, maturing Dec. 1, 1895, will be paid at the office of TAINTOR & HOLT, No. 11 Wall Street, New-York.
JAMES U. JACKSON, President.

KEWAUNEE, GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R. CO.
The coupons of this company, due Dec. 1, 1895, are payable at the office of JOSEPH WALKER & SONS, Mills Building, New-York City.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS [illegible]00,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations. Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

THE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, (thirty dollars each,) from Oregon Short Line Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon, while payment has been in default, (one dollar and fifty cents per coupon,) in all thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, on the presentation of such coupons.

The Court having also authorized the payment of interest on the amount of the coupon due Aug. 1, 1894, from the above-described bonds, while the same was in default, the undersigned will, on presentation of reasonable proof of ownership at his office, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, remit the amount due on such coupons, the amount appertaining to each being the sum of sixty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer for the Receivers.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y.; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS:
George G. Williams, William M. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr, John J. Tucker,
Jacob H. Schiff, William Lummis,
John W. Sterling, James D. Lynch,
Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter, Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson, Wesley C. Bush,
Ellis D. Williams.
WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY** of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.'s Stock

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York.
Nov. 22, 1895.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANKBOOK No. 340,382, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

A HARVARD CLUB PROJECT

Proposed to Establish Something Like the English Universities Have.

WOULD RECOGNIZE ALL INTERESTS

Meeting Called to Discuss the Matter in a General Way—Lectures by C. T. Copeland—A Musical Innovation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The scheme of a university club at Harvard, which has been mentioned in The Harvard Graduate Magazine and has been under consideration for some time, has materialized to the extent that a circular has been issued giving in general terms the aims of the proposed club and calling a meeting of graduates to consider the subject. In tracing the development of Harvard, it has been noticed that in the change from a college to a university a condition has come about in which the majority of the students have no social affiliations. The result is a general feeling of social disintegration. Many small societies and clubs have been formed, but they have rather increased the difficulty than obviated it.

Several graduates have conceived the idea that a union founded on broad and hospitable lines would serve to bind together the various athletic, social, and intellectual interests of the students, and would do for Harvard what the unions at Cambridge and Oxford, in England, have done for those universities. It is also intended that the proposed club shall afford a meeting place for graduates who visit Cambridge.

The graduates who have expressed themselves in favor of the plan are so considerable in number that the originators have felt themselves warranted in calling a meeting at which the scheme may be discussed. This meeting is to be held at the University Club, in Boston, Tuesday, when it will be determined what steps, if any, shall be taken.

Attached to the circular letter calling for the meeting are the names of Charles Francis Adams, ex-Gov. William E. Russell, Charles C. Jackson, the Right Rev. William Lawrence, the Bishop of Massachusetts; Mayor William A. Bancroft of Cambridge, Augustus Hemenway, donor of the Harvard gymnasium; Major Henry Lee Higginson, donor of Soldiers' Field; C. P. Curtis, Jr., and William R. Thayer, editor of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

C. T. Copeland of the college Faculty will give this year a number of lectures on English literature. The chief object of these lectures is to stimulate among the students interest in literature and particularly to encourage critical discussion of such matters of literary consequence as may from time to time arise. A secondary object is to suggest lines of reading to such students as desire some knowledge of English literature, without the minute study demanded by the regular courses of instruction. The subjects and dates, as already announced, are as follows: Dec. 4—"The Friendship of Young Men in Literature"; Dec. 11—Stevenson, Mr. Barrie, "Ian McLaren," and Mr. Crockett; Dec. 18—Emerson and Carlyle.

A decidedly new departure in the line of instruction at Harvard is the formation of a class in vocal music. George Fresé will meet students Wednesday to arrange classes. This is something new in teaching at Harvard, and the experiment will be watched with some interest.

A squad of recruits for the Harvard Rifles will be taken in hand for drill next Tuesday. There are now few students interested in this course, and an effort is to be made to improve matters. The company had 100 men last year, and was very popular and successful. Undoubtedly, now that out-of-door sports are no longer possible, there will be new interest in military drill. A competitive drill with Brown and Massachusetts Institute of Technology is being arranged.

The December number of The Harvard Monthly, which has just appeared, contains the following: "The Literary Study of the Classics," by Mr. C. P. Parker; verses, entitled, "Memory," by J. P. Cotton, Jr., '96; a story called "Tangent," by E. H. James, '96; a sketch, "My Little Friend," by R. W. Jennings, '97; a story, "A Fate Forestalled," by R. P. Utter, '98.

AN ACQUISITION FOR PRINCETON.

Aaron Burr's Watch Added to an Already Interesting Collection.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1.—Princeton's collection of relics received a valuable and unique acquisition the past week. This was an ancient watch, which was for many years the property of Col. Aaron Burr. The watch came to Princeton through the efforts of Moses Taylor Pyne of New-York, a Trustee of the college, and is the gift of Richard C. Edwards of New-York City, a distant relative of Col. Burr. The watch is a handsome French repeater. Aaron Burr is supposed to have imported it about the year 1785, and probably carried it until 1830. In the latter year he came into the office of Ogden Edwards of New-York, who was the son of his first cousin, Timothy Edwards, and informed him that he had pawned his watch with Tenny, at the corner of Broadway and Murray Street, for $30, and gave Mr. Edwards the pawn ticket.

By means of this ticket Ogden Edwards redeemed the watch. The watch was carried for many years by Timothy Edwards, and at his death, in 1851, he gave it to his son, Richard C. Edwards, who has now presented it to Princeton. Col. Burr is said to have carried the watch during his term as Vice President of the United States. The fact that Burr was a graduate of Princeton, that his remains rest in the Princeton cemetery, and that his father was the second President of Princeton College, led Mr. Edwards to place the watch in Princeton's keeping, where so many historic surroundings exist in connection with the Burr family.

R. Webster of the freshman class, of New-York City, has been awarded the prize for the best set of examination papers presented for entrance to Princeton at the last convocation of the university. The Philadelphia entrance prize was adjudged to H. M. Patton.

The Class of 1895 held its first reunion and dinner at the Gerlach in New-York on Friday evening, Nov. 22. Menus were designed especially for the occasion, and the dining room and assembly room were elaborately decorated in orange and black, in honor of the college men. Seventy-six men, or over a third of the entire class, sat down at the horseshoe-shaped table. The class Secretary, A. C. Imbrie, of New-York City, acted as toastmaster, and several toasts were responded to by prominent members of the class. Harry O. Brown of Pennsylvania spoke on "The Yale Game;" W. H. Butler of New-York City responded to the sentiment "The Confessions of a Seminole"; H. E. White of New-York City, now President of the junior class of the New-York Law School, spoke from the text "The Man of Law's Tale," and Jacob S. Otto of Buffalo, N. Y., discussed "The Medical Profession." Among those present were Alfred Hayes, R. P. Harris, C. Harlowe, C. M. Hamilton, Joseph Green, J. Gould, Gordon Fisher, John S. Frame, H. Dixon, V. E. Egbert, J. Ralston, Fleming, F. Foulke, D. W. Dexter, James Decker, S. Davis, C. C. Cresson, H. O. Brown, W. H. Butler, R. H. Carter, William B. Cooke, J. H. Brooks, James Blair, T. Bailey, R. Bailey, C. G. Arnold, W. Barr, A. S. Andrews, R. L. Zabriskie, E. Zabriskie, L. R. Williams, R. L. Wadhams, H. E. White, J. C. Sloane, J. F. Weiss, H. E. Shaw, C. Sinnickson, H. Snyder, R. Robertson, T. Ross, A. W. Seaver, W. I. Seymour, W. H. Roberts, D. Richards, W. W. Phillips, P. Patterson, E. M. Norris, R. L. North, E. R. Otheman, J. S. Otto, A. E. Parker, J. S. Newbold, A. P. Nevin, W. C. Neill, F. Murphy, Jr., Stanley McCormick, W. Moses, W. Minott, S. L. Haynes, G. P. Herrick, S. A. Hodge, E. H. Hoos, Jr., E. M. Hunt, J. J. Hurst, C. Illingworth, A. C. Imbrie, R. A. Inch, D. R. James, J. Kahn, W. R. Lane, Walter Lord, and R. L. Loughran.

PRATT INSTITUTE WORK.

What the Library Chapter of the Neighborship Association Is Doing.

The Library Chapter of the Neighborship Association has formed the following committees: On Location of Home Libraries—Julia B. Anthony, Chairman; A. L. Le Crone, Helen R. Trowbridge, Mary E. Roe, and Katharine M. Mack; On Formation of New Home Libraries—Mary E. Miller, Chairman; Caroline Chapin, H. M. Hubbard, Helen L. Hillebrand, and Mrs. Dora E. Miller.

The home library work is carried on according to the following plan: A neighborhood is first selected, and then some house in that neighborhood where there are children is chosen. In that house is placed a small case of carefully selected children's books. Once a week a visitor from the library chapter goes to the house, unlocks the case and gives out the books to the children. There is generally an informal meeting of the children before the books are distributed, the visitor giving, perhaps, a talk on the work of some well-known author or reads a story from one of the children's magazines. After this there are games, and then the books are delivered. A library stays in one location until all its books have been read by the children of the neighborhood; then it is passed to another part of the city, and another library comes to take its place.

On Monday evening, Nov. 25, Dr. Mosher gave a talk on the care of the body to the normal domestic science students. The talk was followed by a social, at which were present the instructors in the department and a few invited guests.

On Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, Dr. Rainsford gave a very inspiring talk on "Our Church's Place in Modern Life." Speaking from his own catholic standpoint and out of his own rich experience, he carried conviction to his hearers, and animated them with his own strong hope on the part of the Church in the future of our National life.

The institute was closed on Thanksgiving Day and the two following days. In assembly hall on the evening of Dec. 5 Dr. J. S. Billings, Surgeon General in the United States Army, will speak on "The Diseases of Occupations."

JUNIOR BALL AT COLUMBIA.

The Students Eagerly Looking Forward to Their Social Event.

The junior ball, the crowning point in the social life of a student at Columbia, will be held this year on Dec. 20 in the college library. Perhaps never before have such extensive preparations been made. A large sum is to be spent in floral decorations, which are to be made especially fine this year. The committee in charge is composed of these students: Putnam A. Bates, Chairman; Reginald W. Pressprich, B. K. Marvin, W. G. Loew, J. H. Prentice, Munson Morris, W. A. Bostwick, Ellery O. Anderson, J. Day Knapp, and F. F. Palmer. The following is the list of patronesses:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. Edward H. Anderson, Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. James Searle Barclay, Mrs. Henry Barnes, Mrs. Alfred Bates, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Samuel V. Benjamin, Mrs. James Benkard, Mrs. Arthur W. Benson, Mrs. Charles H. Benjamin, Mrs. Henry A. Bogart, Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. R. C. Bostwick, Mrs. John Brower, Mrs. Henry Bowers, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. Chester Chapin, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cammann, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Frederic C. De Veau, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. George W. Ely, Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. James A. Garland, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. George W. Hubbell, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, Mrs. W. C. Janeway, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Mrs. Joseph M. Knap, Mrs. Marshall Lefferts, Mrs. Robert Forsythe Little, Mrs. Edward V. Loew, Mrs. J. H. Lester, Mrs. A. Augustus Low, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. W. G. Low, Mrs. Daniel McClure, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, Mrs. William Martin, Mrs. B. B. McGreggor, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter, Mrs. Thomas B. Peck, Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. Otto Pressprich, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. John Jackson Riker, Mrs. J. Clifford Rennard, Mrs. John D. Slayback, Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr., Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglass Sloane.

Mrs. Taylor Sautter, Mrs. Richard Stephens, Mrs. Robert Livingston Stevens, Mrs. James S. Stout, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Henry Shriver, Mrs. Henry F. Tainton, Mrs. F. H. Talmage, Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. S. W. Warren, Mrs. F. D. Weisse, Mrs. E. A. Willard, Mrs. B. Winthrop, Mrs. H. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mrs. Gerardus H. Wyncoop, Mrs. John T. Williams, and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie.

RUTGERS SENIORS WANT GOWNS.

The College Catalogue's Showing—Some Recent Incidents.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Now that Rutgers seniors again wear the mortar board, an effort is being made to induce them to adopt the gown also. It is said by those who favor the resumption of the old-time college costume that it will emphasize the position they occupy as the highest class, and add to their dignity.

A funny incident occurred the other day in chapel during fourth hour. The Glee Club was practicing for a concert in the organ loft, while a Young Men's Christian Association meeting was being held in the room in the rear of the chapel. When the Glee Club rested they were treated to the refrain of a Gospel hymn from the Young Men's Christian Association men, while the latter in turn had their meeting varied by the strains "Little Bunch of Whiskers on His Chin" &c., from the club's end of the building. Both parties held to their posts until the time for disbanding came.

A certain young Rutgers student, noted for his knowledge of classics, and supposed by his fellow-classmen to have some knowledge of the world and of human nature, has fallen greatly in the respect of his student friends. Several of the students had great faith in Yale's ability to down Princeton in the annual football game a week ago, and they put $100 or so in the hands of their friend, who was going to see the game, with instructions to bet it on Yale. The young man stopped at the Hoffman House and made known his wishes to a number of Princeton men. They had invested all their cash, and commenced trying to convince the Rutgers man that he would be throwing the money away if he bet on Yale. They convinced him that Princeton had a cinch, and he invested the money on that team. When Yale won he realized his mistake.

The catalogue of the college for 1895-6 has just been issued. It shows that the Faculty numbers twenty-seven persons. The number of students by classes, are: Seniors, 58; juniors, 42; sophomores, 37; freshmen, 39; special, 6; total, 182. This is a smaller number than last year, and is principally due to the higher standard required for admission.

The Thanksgiving recess extends from Wednesday noon until Monday. Many of the students went home to spend the holiday.

A QUESTION FOR STEVENS EDITORS.

President Morton's Severe Criticism of the Form of College Annuals.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 1.—A great deal of talk was caused around Stevens Institute during the early part of last week by President Morton's letter to the Board of Editors of The Link, in which he severely criticised the general form of all college annuals, and especially that of The Link, the subordination of literary merit to the general appearance of the volume and the large number of advertisements necessary to make The Link a financial success being the chief points of his objections. President Morton also said that The Link drew a large amount of advertising from The Stevens Indicator, the quarterly published by the alumni and undergraduates, and which is a scientific magazine having a world-wide reputation.

A meeting of The Link board was held on Tuesday, at which President Morton, having been invited, gave the board his views on the way The Link should be published, and very generously offered to give the board all the financial support it needed if The Link was carried on according to his plan. He said he knew the change would be a radical one, but that he thought it would be an improvement, and that Stevens should take the lead in this matter. The Link board has taken no decided action as yet, but it is probable that The Link of 1896 will be in some respects quite different from its predecessors.

It has been decided to hold the "smoker concert" of the musical clubs during the first week of the Winter term. The exact date has not been settled as yet, however.

A meeting of the Engineering Society was held on Tuesday, but, owing to the lack of a quorum, no business was transacted, and the reading of the papers prepared was postponed.

Dr. Stillman, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, has been preparing for some time a textbook on general and analytical chemistry. It is expected that the first edition will be ready by April. A number of colleges and universities have already, owing to Dr. Stillman's wide reputation in the field of analytical chemistry, decided to use the book as soon as it is published.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Prof. C. T. Winchester of Wesleyan University has just completed his annual course of lectures on English literature. The course was rather more varied than usual this year, consisting of five lectures, "Ludlow Castle," "Edmund Spenser," "John Ruskin," "Memoirs of the English Lakes," and "The Modern Novel." The literature classes had also the privilege of listening to a course of noon lectures on "Literary Criticism." Prof. Winchester has spoken in these of the province of literature, its emotional, intellectual, and formal elements.

Thanksgiving evening was taken up with an unusually pretty and successful german led by Miss Williams, '96.

RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A Varied Display by the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Those who are searching for holiday presents can find a most varied assortment of beautiful articles suitable for the purpose at the store of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Nearly the entire ground floor of the spacious store is devoted to the display of this line of goods in solid silverware, crystal, and leather, all of the finest quality of materials and of the most artistic workmanship.

For the ladies there is a full assortment of toilet articles, both useful and ornamental, in solid silver, plain and enameled, such as puff boxes, perfume bottles, cologne flasks, hair brushes, &c. The bodies of many of these articles are of fine cut glass, and have solid silver and silver gilt tops ornamented with mosaic medallions and miniatures. There is also a fine assortment of gold and silver mounted prayer books.

In leather goods there are displayed pocket-books and card cases for both women and men, and letter books for gentlemen in lizard, alligator, water snake, cassowary, and boa constrictor skin, with gold and silver mountings. Many of the ladies' books have small watches set in the outside cover. There are also chatelaine bags with silver mountings.

Among other suitable presents are picture frames in silver and silver and leather, handsome writing sets, including ink wells, pen trays, paper cutters, desk clocks, stamp boxes and handblotters, and jewel boxes and trays, manicure sets for ladies, cut glass tobacco jars with silver tops, drinking flasks, umbrellas and walking canes, riding whips, and hunting crops.

Handsomely ornamented beer mugs with silver lids are also shown in several sizes and many fanciful designs.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

20—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Euripides. 24—United States vs. Salambier. 25—Same vs. Magnon. 26—Wood & Payson vs. United States. 27—Schoellkopf vs. same. 28—Loewenthal & Co. vs. same. 29—Matheson & Co. vs. same. 30—Wolff & Co. vs. same. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bradsley. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 3—Phillips vs. Ohio Southern Railroad Company. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 12—Live Stock Car Company vs. May. 19—Burrill vs. Crossman.

Motions.—1—Potter vs. Steamship Majestic. 2—Bousack Machine Company vs. Elliott. 3—Same vs. National Cigarette and Tobacco Company. 4—Huntington vs. Proceeds of Steamship Advance. 5—Foppes & Partisch vs. United States. 6—White & Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Pinkins vs. Eaton. 2—Sanderson vs. Corwin. 3—Peepch vs. Beringer.

Class II.—4—Duche vs. Lindberg.

Class IV.—5—Matter of Lorillard. 6—Miller vs. Edwards. 7—Seger vs. Dolge. 8—McNally vs. McNally. 9—Hidden vs. Cody.

Class VI.—10—Boylan vs. Rice.

Class VII.—11—Johnson vs. Canary. 12—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Carter. 13—Beer vs. Canary. 14—Livingston vs. Baumgarten.

Class VIII.—15—Ward vs. Ward. 16—Hoyt vs. Nobel. 17—Van Rensselaer vs. Pier. 18—White vs. Wilson. 19—Cruger vs. Pier. 20—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 21—Lesser vs. Lesser. 22—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 23—Van Rensselaer vs. Chandler. 24—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 25—Matter of Armstrong Fire Insurance Company. 26—Jubbe vs. Embree. 27—Matter of Chambers. 28—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 29—Grunhut vs. Grunhut. 30—Matter of Niagara Mining Company. 31—Burden vs. Kip. 32—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 33—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 34—Mansfield vs. Gustaveson. 35—Vogel vs. Vogel. 36—Elkins vs. Silverman. 37—Tully vs. Stevens. 38—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 39—Sullivan vs. Lehigh Valley Railway Company. 40—Schuyler vs. Schuyler. 41—Macy vs. Welling. 42—Matter of Catholic Publication Society Company. 43—Lecouver vs. Finance. 44—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 45—Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company vs. Dutton. 46—Huppuch vs. Campbell. 47—McKenna vs. Duffy. 48—Greene vs. Greene. 49—Bennett vs. Wright. 50—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Herold. 51—Gifford vs. Brooklyn Furniture Company. 52—Matter of Christie Manufacturing Company. 53—Baxter vs. Archer. 54—Bache vs. McKeever. 55—Hatch vs. Vanderbilt. 56—Sickles vs. Meade.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2210—McCool vs. Kanady. 6572—Whitney vs. Britton. 2731—Lichtenstein vs. Fisher. 3403—King vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 6603—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7173—Kernochan vs. Wilkens. 7163—Ludington vs. Thompson. 4983—Andrews vs. Spinola. 7232—Salisbury vs. McGraw. 7049—Union Trust Company vs. Loft. 8078—Atlas Iron Company vs. Carlin. 2594—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2595—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Will meet today to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar for December term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar for December term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 2086—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 1589—Rogers vs. Proctor. 3198—Bagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 288—Walter vs. Blaut. 1445—Coady vs. Boland. 1433—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 1653—Swanson vs. Halsey. 3106—Harlen vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1586—Ryan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1643—Durand vs. Ames. 3302—Arnold vs. Symonds. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1871—Richardson vs. Conlon. 3212—Reilly vs The Mayor, &c. 3371—Sickels vs. Allan. 2869—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c. 8196—Dieckerhoff vs. Alder. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 883—Michaels vs. Gahren. 1068—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Calendar for December term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.—386—New-York Land Improvement Company vs. Chapman. 391—Peak vs. Papper.

Law and Fact.—669—Bertschinger vs. Bertschinger. 672—Schwarzwald vs. Schwarzwald. 589—Bur vs. Bur. 670—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 673—Sanger vs. Berger. 661—Lynch vs. Lynch. 525—Richards vs. Rosendorf. 548—Luse vs. Luse. 660—Jones vs. Raynor. 455—Rosen vs. Korn. 585—Wiegner vs. Wiegner. 613—Galway vs. Feldman. 654—Kohn vs. Kohn. 720—Kelly vs. Kelly. 763—Wichert vs. Wichert.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.—1692—Richards vs. The Mayor, &c. 1689—Smith vs. Prague.

Regular Day Calendar.—840—Silver vs. Bernstein. 1566—Doorley vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1030—Speider vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1636—Prescott vs. L. Ottman Lithographing Company. 1657—Croker vs. The Mayor, &c. 781—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 788—Lowenstein vs. same. 789—Leinkauf vs. same.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—Estates of: 228—John H. Chambers. 232—Magdalena Heuser. 233—George Bough. 234—William Miley. 235—Patrick H. Kennedy. 230—Catharine M. Kennedy.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Walter F. McConnell, Martha A. Guion, Marie Krejci, Edmund Barrett, Rudolph Arnold, Cassie F. Luyster, Susan A. Theall. At 2 P. M.: Sophie Carney, Louise C. Wilson, Mary L. Wilson, Walter G. Scott.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M.

Contested Wills Of.—1103—Wilhemina D. Schott. 1106—Louis Landsberger. 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 1108—Johanna Canehan. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1077—Alexander Melville. 1113—Lost will of Johann A. H. J. Kruper. 1102—Frances Morris Delpratt. 1094—David Hall. 1095—Ann Fanning. 993½—John Bee. 1093—Magdalena Merkel. 1098—Rosina Blum. 1110—John B. Haskin. 1111—Thomas Gillis. 1112—Jane A. Dwyer, (formerly Jane A. Tamajo.) 1114—Isaac E. Samek. 1115—Eliza Ahrens. 1116—John Sketchy. 1117—Augustus F. Savin. 1118—Andrew McPhillips. 1119—Herman H. Blankmeyer. 1120—Catharine Roap, (formerly Catharine Fitzpatrick.) 1121—Charles Boettigheimer. 1122—Henry Simon. 1123—Kunigunda Bischoff. 1124—Edmund Barrett. 1125—Catharine Kennedy. 1126—Evan Lewis.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.

228—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 553—Kern vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 457—Fleischman vs. Zimmermann. 160—Tannenbaum vs. Breimann. 2889—Lesser vs. Tamsen. 2890—Baron vs. same. 358—Warren vs. Dennett. 334—Ganz vs. Smith. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 371—Straus vs. Straus. 115—Galligan vs. August. 464—Morris vs. Eldridge. 2641—Hahn vs. Greenwald. 2938—Bennett vs. Rowland. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 224—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 225—Lister Company vs. same. 226—Iselin vs. same. 547—Wright vs. Morgan. 2611—Reich vs. Frank. 1809—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 2887—Pickett vs. Conroy. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 360—Gilligan vs. Vogel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

536—Connolly vs. Southard. 590—National Ice Company vs. Corbett. 396—Lehmann vs. Baldwin. 2288—Butts vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 566—Meierhoff vs. Lichtenberg. 570½—Kearney vs. Kraus. 392—Jennings vs. Bauer. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 2916—Wolff vs. Appel. 1595—Oelbermann vs. Hochstadter. 569—Myers vs. Kiernan. 500—Jensen vs. Rothkranz. 328—Rosenzweig vs. Kaiser. 38—Kresch vs. Freeman. 1989—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 56—Courtney vs. Devine. 57—Same vs. same. 58—Same vs. same. 59—Devine vs. Courtney. 60—Same vs. same. 61—Same vs. same. 62—Same vs. same. 259—Huntington vs. Kimball. 322—Roth vs. Dumont. 323—Same vs. same. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdry. 180—Clemmons vs. Bowman. 49—Steinam vs. Strong Pantaloon Company. 199—Murtha vs. Rosendorf. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2661—The Hilson Company vs. Hess. 2974½—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Solomon. 1001—Third National Bank of Boston vs. Evans. 1996—Scranton Glass Company vs. Adams. 2976—Barnes Manufacturing Company vs. Folsom. 2790—Welch vs. Reinhart. 2951—Haygoom vs. John Polhemus Printing Company. 2863—Lang vs. Kuentsner. 2991—Cornell vs. Clark. 2952—Rutter vs. Humboldt Publishing Company. 2780—Van Wyck vs. Thompson. 2958—Rosenfield vs. Markert. 2696—Buell vs. Hollins. 1721—Sheridan vs. Tragidis. 1563—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 1837—Hence vs. Parker. 2489—Funk vs. Goodman. 2018—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2479—Roycroft vs. Smith. 2722—Hummel vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 2249—Clark vs. Consolidated Stock and Produce Company. 2250—Clark vs. Weinman. 2251—Charles H. Fuller Advertising Agency vs. Weinman. 2791—Scott vs. Potts. 2855—Loew vs. Morgan. 2823—Wolff vs. Strassburger. 2824—Emanuel vs. Levy.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for the People.

1—Stephen Ryan, John Ball, Andrew Carmody, and Lizzie Carney. 2—William J. Lennon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Thomas Hogan and Joseph Conway. 2—Mamie Moore. 3—Patrick Healy and John McCutcheon. 4—James Little and Sandy Jones. 5—Peter Bacigalupo and Rossa Lorenz. 6—James Smith and George F. Argyle. 7—John Bradley. 8—George Clark and John Kennedy. 9—Louis Lachman.

Pleadings.—1—Dennis O'Leary. 2—Nellie Smith. 3—Charles Anderson. 4—Patrick Kehoe. 5—Solomon Tatter. 6—George E. Gardner. 7—John Wiley. 8—Alfred W. Martin. 9—Joseph Ryan. 10—Joseph Walker. 11—William Casey. 12—Joseph Taylor. 13—Louis Frank. 14—Samuel Weinberg, (2.) 15—Leopold Kahn. 16—Cornelius B. Parker, (2.) 17—Hop Chung. 18—Lou Jun. 19—Yee Yon. 20—Hom Yin. 21—Hong Lee. 22—Lee Chung. 23—Lee May. 24—Lee Wez. 25—Moy Chung. 26—John Lee. 27—Lee Lem. 28—John Moz. 29—Chu One. 30—Thomas Nolan. 31—Thomas Bell. 32—Alexander S. Caines. 33—Niles P. Larsen. 34—James Hansen. 35—Sigmond Keller. 36—Philip D. Roach. 37—John T. Fay. 38—Samuel Kops. 39—Joseph Smith. 40—Charles Roberts. 41—Louis Buehler.

Part I.—November Term continued in Part II. Courtroom—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—William Watson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R. December Term—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Odell Walters and Sam Little. 2—John Doe, William Morris, and Arthur Decker. 3—Michael Sullivan. 4—Samuel Ward.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—December Term—District Attorney Fellows and Assistants Weeks and Battle.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen, Henry F. Raabe, Carl Schoen, and Edward A. Schneer. 2—Henry B. Beecher and William E. Midgley.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.

Knapp vs. Crane—Peter B. Olney. Mayer vs. Kelly, (three cases)—S. L. H. Ward. Smith vs. United States Book Company—Thomas B. Odell.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.

Croner vs. Houhlihan—Louis Hanneman.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.

Anna Daly vs. Michael Driscoll—William Bell Wait, Jr.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.

1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 943-945—Cline vs. Starkey. 1068—Parmele vs. Battery Railroad. 512—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railroad. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Levino. 343—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 1105—Koch's Process Company vs. Seitz. 542—King vs. Warren. 1019—O'Connell vs. Clark. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekentahl vs. Hayes. 764—Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Ernest. 511-513—Wooley vs. Fox. 1353—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 1443—Hussey vs. Press Publication Company. 2562—Powell vs. Gleason. 2602—Powell vs. Roper Lumber Company. 1024—Ohman vs. De Graff. 2912—Horning vs. Sommer. 159—Ackerman vs. Arthur. 303—Imperiale vs. Maresca. 1273—Miles vs. King, &c., as receivers. 455—Miller vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 1316—Rosenfeld vs. Morrison. 853—Landergan vs. Hanley. 388-386—Pumphrey vs. Christie. 1265—Davenport vs. Cruger. 288—Burt vs. Nafis. 845—Macauley vs. Schneider. 886—Gill vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 750—Abbott vs. Cornell Steamboat Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

1—Board of Supervisors of Kings County vs. Gasswein et al. 2—Kaufman vs. Mead. 3—Muller et al. vs. Wahler. 4—Muller et al. vs. Wahler. 5—Darling vs. McGean. 6—Mountain Queen Mining and Milling Company vs. Bowles et al. 7—Perry vs. Perry. 8—Garvey vs. Farrell. 9—Sterritt vs. Homan. 10—Von Bargan vs. Von Bargan. 11—Nielson vs. Nielson. 12—Kern vs. Kern et al. 13—Hellman vs. City of Brooklyn. 14—De Cardenas vs. Cromwell et al., executors. 15—Henry, administrator, vs. Walters No. 1. 16—Same vs. same. 17—Isham, trustee, vs. Post et al., administrators. 18—Lewis vs. Furgueson, Supervisor, et al. 19—Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company vs. same. 20—Murphy vs. Seaside and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 21—Schmitz, receiver, vs. Hennigsen. 22—Rankin vs. McBride. 23—Rankin vs. same. 24—Rankin vs. same. 25—Friedman et al. vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 182—Hyde vs. Ingram.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, J. Part II.—Osborne, J.

565-1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 2642—Medinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 1140—Kelly, administrator, vs. McDermott. 1255—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 420—Pearl vs. Macauley. 2973—Dougherty, infant, vs. Haviland. 2439—Trakinor, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 342—McKernan vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 2879—Arend, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 507—Morrison vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1244—Heinrich vs. Brandenstein et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.

38—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad et al. 378—Hovell vs. Noll. 288—Cooper vs. City of Brooklyn. 412—Rushing vs. Edminster. 413—Kuhnla vs. Feltman. 414—Leuchtmann and another vs. Wermanr. 415—Seaman vs. Ward and another. 416—Olsen vs. McKenna et al. 417—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Fleckenstein. 418—Rothlingshofer vs. Rothlingshofer. 419—Krogmann vs. Krogmann. 420—Stark and another vs. Kellner et al. 421—Farr vs. Williams.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of George W. Berry, Francisco A. Garcia, Catharine McDonough, and Maria Jennings.

The accounting in the estate of Hannah B. Merritt.

The estate of Gustav J. Brenz.

The transfer tax in the estate of Hannah B. Merritt.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

No. 60—Will of Elias Sholsberg. No. 69—Will of Ellen McGuire.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2D,
at 12 o'clock noon,
22 Beautiful Villa Plots and 4 Handsome Residences at
LARCHMONT MANOR,
Westchester Co., N. Y.

This property is situated in the finest part of LARCHMONT MANOR, on LARCHMONT BOULEVARD, WOODBINE, ST. CLAIR, LORETTO, and KANE AVENUES, convenient to the YACHT CLUBS and RAILWAY STATION; it is RESTRICTED TO RESIDENCES; lies upon a high ridge, sloping to the water; it has water, sewers, gas, electric lights, schools, stores, churches.
TITLES INSURED. TERMS LIBERAL.
For maps and full particulars apply to THOS. GILLERAN, Atty., 49 Chambers St., or at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER,
Sells at Auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at
NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF THOMAS MAHER, DECEASED,
Valuable Private Dwelling, Tenements, Stores, and Coal Yard,
316 WEST 31ST ST.,
near 8th Av., 3-story high-stoop brick private house in good order. Best private house block on West Side down town; lot, 18.9x98.9.
226 TO 236 WEST 32D ST.,
bet. 7th and 8th Avs., six substantial four-story brick tenements, with stores, in fine order; rear covered with Coal Sheds and Stable, well rented; size of ground, 125x98.9. Will be sold in one plot.
DURNIN & YATES, ATTYS.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
NO. 59 GRAND STREET,
between West Broadway and Wooster St.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's 111 Broadway.

WILLIAM S. LALOR, Auctioneer,
OFFICE 45 EXCHANGE PLACE,
will sell at public auction on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1895, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, No. 82 Christopher St., between Bleecker and West 4th Sts., five-story stone and brick apartment house, size 25.2x64.2. For maps and further particulars apply at auctioneer's office.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
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LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

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33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

Referees' Notices.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—POLKA MARIE WILKENS, Ludo Weber Wilkens, and Alfred Polk Wilkens, as trustees under the last will and testament of Louis Wilkens, deceased, plaintiffs, against LAVINIA AGNES BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Strong and Ireland, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, now known by the street number 75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point and place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed by Solomon Stern and Nathan Meyer to the said Lavinia Agnes Brady, by deed dated April 25th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York April 26th, 1893, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 6, Liber 14, Page 279, and indexed under Block Number 1,621 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 29th, 1895.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

C. & N. D. LAWTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

d2-1aw3wM&Th&d23

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed herein, by an order of this Court made in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1895, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me at my office, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of January, 1896, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof. The said property is described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of the Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the center line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said center line of the block twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 23rd, 1895.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., Attorney for Michael F. Sheridan and others.

WALLACE M. LOOS, Esq., Attorney for Guardian ad litem of infant, deft.

n25-1aw6wM&ja9

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES MULLER, plaintiff, against HERMAN MASCHE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee, named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Anthony Avenue, formerly Prospect Avenue, 80 and 70-100 feet northerly from the northerly side of the prolongation of 175th Street, running thence eastwardly and parallel with said northerly side of the prolongation of 175th Street 127 and 95-100 feet, thence northeastwardly 26 and 3-100 feet to a point 135 and 20-100 feet easterly from the said easterly line of Anthony Avenue, thence westwardly and again parallel with said prolongation of 175th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 135 20-100 feet to the said easterly line of Anthony Avenue, thence southwardly along said easterly line of Anthony Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning, being part of the same premises conveyed by Dennis W. Moran to Herman Masche and wife by deed bearing date August 1st, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

n20-2aw3wW&M&d11

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. B. Blumenthal, referee, 415 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 153.9¾ feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.2¼ by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,000.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, twenty-two villa sites and four cottages at Larchmont Manor, Westchester County. The property is on Beech, Kane, Woodbine, Oak, St. Clare, and Larchmont Avenues, which are sewered and have water and electric lights. It is all restricted to residence purposes.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Solomon F. Higgins, referee, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,775; on prior mortgage, $5,820.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. R. Lowrey, referee, 551 First Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of Thirty-second Street, 19.4½ by 65, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,345.

Why He Objected.

From Harper's Bazar.

We cannot answer for the truth of the rumor, but it is said that at a Boston club a New-York man recently summoned a servant and said:

"Call me a cab."

"Oh, dear me!" replied the servant. "I shouldn't think of doing so."

"What?" cried the New-Yorker. "Why not?"

"Because, Sir," the servant replied, "you are not a cab."

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, the 29th day of April, 1895; August 29th, 1895, and November 5th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1895, the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard-gauge railroad, constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree for the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the Court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN, Special Commissioner.

n25-1aw4wM

Surrogate Notices.

BOULANGER, ARTHUR.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to François Boulanger of Curalisti a Petimont Cirey sur Vezouze Merthe et Mosselle, France, Europe; Marie Rose Boulanger of Curalisti a Petimont Circey sur Vezouze Merthe et Mosselle, France, Europe, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza Boulanger of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ARTHUR BOULANGER, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental citation Kiendl Brothers, Attys. for Petitioner, No. 106 Fulton St., N. Y. C.

n11-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je10-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuaznavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City.

jy22-1aw6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. A. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City.

jy1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y.

je17-1aw6mM

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.

jy29-1aw6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

jy15-1aw6m

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

jy15-1aw6m

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York.

jy22-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix.

au19-1aw6mM

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.

au19-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

DOBYNS, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUCY E. DOBYNS, Annie B. Exall, Lucy Herndon, Frederick Dobyns, Thomas A. Dobyns, The Children's Aid Society, Douglas Exall, Alice Exall, John Exall, Leroy Exall, Mrs. Lulie Pollard, and to all persons interested in the estate of George H. Dobyns, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Robert R. Sizer and Thomas A. Dobyns, as executors of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o28-1aw6wM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.

jy8-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator.

je3-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

o14-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y.

s30-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

n25-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City.

n18-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix.

o28-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 119 West 83d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors.

je10-1aw6mM

Legal Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Eastern District of Virginia.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, complainant, against LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Horace J. Morse, as receiver, defendants.—In equity.

To the holders of receiver's certificates issued by Horace J. Morse, as Receiver, etc., of Long Island Traction Company, under a certain order of March 26th, 1895, in the suit in this court wherein William M. Kidder and others were complainants and said Long Island Traction Company and others were defendants, and to the holders of the collateral trust notes of Long Island Traction Company, and The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, dated August 1st, 1894, secured by a certain trust indenture of August 1st, 1894, executed by the said companies, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as Trustees.

In pursuance of the decree entered in the above entitled cause on October 11th, 1895, and the order in the same cause of the Hon. Nathan Goff, United States Circuit Judge, entered on October 31st, 1895, you are hereby notified that the undersigned, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Special Master in the said decree and order named, will, at his office, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the third day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock A. M., said day and hour being fixed pursuant to said order, take proof of the names of the respective holders of said receiver's certificates and collateral trust notes, and the several amounts of principal and interest owing to the said holders thereon.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

n18-1aw3wM

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1895, present, Honorable Geo. C. Barrett, Justice.—In the matter of the dissolution of the Corporation THE PIANOPHONE COMPANY.

The petition of Henry Wellington, Charles A. Kuster, and Charles E. Mielke, all the trustees of the corporation the Pianophone Company, and the schedule thereto annexed having this day been presented to the Court; and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,410 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a copy of said petition and schedule and of this order as proposed, and due notice of this application having been duly served on the Attorney General;

Now on motion of Steele & Dickson, attorneys for petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in the New York Law Journal and N. Y. Times, both published in the City and County of New-York.

d2-1aw3wM GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of MARX LEVY and MOLLIE LEVY, formerly co-partners doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name and style of M. LEVY & CO., assigned to Wolf W. Smith for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, to be holden in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 9th day of January, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Wolf W. Smith, assignee of the above-named Marx Levy and Mollie Levy, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said court, this 14th day of November, 1895. [Seal.]

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

MORRIS GOODHART, Attorney for Assignee.

n18-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.